

THE  
Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 13. No. 2.

FEBRUARY, 1888.

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NEW YORK : PUBLICATION OFFICE, FRANKLIN SQUARE (330 Pearl Street).

LONDON : TRÜBNER & Co., 57 and 59 Ludgate Hill.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$5.00.

MONTHLY NUMBERS, 50 CTS.

Price to Europe, or countries in the Union, per annum : single numbers, 2s.

Entered at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., as second-class matter.

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 13.

FEBRUARY, 1888.

NO. 2.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, *Editors.*

IN another place the gifts and bequests which have been made to libraries in the last two years, and mostly in 1887, are summed up. They have all appeared before in our columns, but we gladly give space to so impressive a conspectus. The amounts which are named in the summary are over a million; the Pratt donation is as much more; and the other gifts would amount to a quarter of a million probably. Besides this the Newberry bequest of two and a half millions became available in this time, which swells the total to five millions. We wish we could add the Tilden bequest of over four millions, but that is still in danger. Without it the showing is still good. A quarter of a century ago it used to be said that the sums given in the United States for public objects exceeded the charities of any other nation. So far as libraries go it must still be so; for, although there has been much done for libraries in England, there is nothing like the wholesale liberality which this list shows.

ON the continent libraries gain rather by the gift or more usually by the bequest of large collections of books than by sums of money; by the increase of already existing libraries rather than by the foundation of new ones. In this country, for some unknown reason, although there are plenty of small gifts of books, collectors are apt to sell their libraries instead of giving them away, or the heirs sell them. One cause, no doubt, is the instability of fortunes, many having been driven to sell by a sudden squeeze in stocks or panic in real estate. Another reason may be the unreal nature of much of our American book-collecting, a mere temporary fancy, founded on no knowledge or love for literature, not implying any regard for the books, which are no more to the owner than so many pipes or hangman's nooses might be. When his mania passes away he gets rid of the books as quickly as may be. The gifts in our list have come from a different sort of men and women — from those who have suffered from want of early education, or having education have all the better known the sacred book-hunger, or from those whose love for their fellow-men is so strong that they could imagine and

sympathize with a want that they had never felt. Some come, too, from thoughtful men, who see a danger to the republic in ignorance, a safeguard in a wider education than the common school can give.

IN a late report the librarian of the Cornell University Library, speaking of the 164 cards of admission to the alcoves that had been issued during the previous year, was obliged to report that "notwithstanding the repeated injunctions to students to exercise care in returning books to their proper places on the shelves, complaints are made that books are now more frequently found displaced than before the custom of granting these cards was established." The contest between the free admitters and the excluders is like that between the friends and the enemies of fiction, never ending. No doubt this testimony of the librarian of Cornell will be seized upon by the advocates of undisturbed shelves as greatly favoring their cause. For our own part we do not think that any hard and fast rule can be made applicable to all libraries. In a general way it may be said that the public of town and city libraries cannot with safety be admitted to the shelves, and that whether the frequenters of college and proprietary libraries can be trusted depends upon the degree of civilization of the community in which they are. Each library must try its own experiment. If complete freedom cannot be granted, it may be found that limited access would be safe. Certain conditions may remove all danger. Among these conditions we have always been inclined to put a strongly worded rule forbidding any one to return books *to the shelves*. Let them, when once taken down, be always laid upon the tables; then no misplacement can ensue. The attendants will find it much easier to put away all the books that are consulted than to correct the inevitable mistakes of outsiders. And the convenience to those who use a library of consulting the books *in situ* is so very great that it is worth while to take considerable pains to impress upon the public that the rule is meant to be obeyed.

THIS February issue appears sadly behind time, because of the continued delay caused by the

perplexities of the lists intended for our RECORD NUMBER, which was to make a double issue for February and March. The private library list, in particular, involves so many vexations that it was decided to issue the February number separately, although at a late day, rather than go over to April without any issue of the JOURNAL. At best we shall only be able, we fear, to present some material toward a list of important private libraries, as a really adequate list proves to be an impossibility except at an enormous expenditure of time, money, and skill sufficient for a small-sized census.

### Communications.

#### STATUTORY LAWS.—OFFICIAL LISTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

MR. TALBOT H. WALLIS, State Librarian of California, some time since issued a circular to all state librarians asking for a copy of the laws under which the state librarians are now operating, including those relating to the distribution of state publications, with a view of making a compilation of such laws for the convenience of librarians. The project is a good one and I hope there will be a general response.

I wish through your columns to call attention to another scheme which would require similar concert of action to carry out, and which, I believe, would be of more practical utility to librarians.

It is to obtain and publish an official statement of what constitutes a *full set* of the laws of the different states and territories—covering session laws, general and special, private and public, and all compilations of laws, chronologically arranged, from the beginning of statutory enactments in the United States to date.

Librarians can probably do this better than anybody else, and if done at all they will have to do it.

I do not believe there is a state librarian in the country who can tell what constitutes a full set of the laws of any other state than his own, for the reason that there are no published catalogues or other data giving *authoritative* information on the subject. For one, I am ready to furnish my state list and to aid the enterprise.

Probably some eastern librarian, who has a larger salary and less drudgery than is allotted to us of the west, should be agreed upon to receive the mass, and arrange and publish the work. Or possibly Mr. Charles C. Soule, of Boston, would undertake it—partly as a matter of convenience in one branch of his business. I know of no one more competent.

But the work should be done in some way, and it should be *authoritative*.

We can all ascertain readily what constitutes a full set of reports of the judicial decisions of the various states, but as to sets of statutory laws we are all in the fog, and will be until some such official list as I have described is published.

I would further suggest that the description of each book should not be limited to a line, or the mention of a session or date, but that it should be full enough to readily identify the book from it.

N. J. DENIS,  
*State Libn., Topeka, Kan.*

### ENTRE NOUS.

BY MISS A. G. SOULE.

Oh, do you know the person with a very haughty air

Who sweeps into the library and sinks upon a chair,

And says, as through her eyeglass she casts a rapid look :

"Er— which is the young person I'm to ask to get a book ?

Its title I've forgotten, I don't know the author's name,

But I'm certain that you have it, and I want it just the same."

Or that pleasing individual who stops you in your task,

And says in accents awful : " Now, sir, I want to ask — "

And then proceeds to stun you with the things he doesn't know,

From the Pyramids of Egypt to the tying of a bow.

And have you in your library the man about to get

A train that's always starting and has never started yet ?

Who takes the opportunity to stop in on his way With : " I'm going to the depot and I haven't

time to stay,

But could you kindly tell me without rising from your chair

How the aunt of Alexander used to fasten up her hair ? "

And the person with a mission — and the other with a woe,

And the man who thinks the room too hot, and the one who wants to know

Just how you run a library, what system do you use ?

Should you classify by Dewey if you were about to choose ?

And if not, why not ? And so on, while you sit and blandly smile,

With a ghastly thought of murder lurking in your heart the while.

Oh, to be a cyclopedia that he who runs may read

Is, when you come to think of it, a trying fate indeed !

# REFERENCE LIST TO BIBLIOGRAPHIES, CATALOGUES, AND REFERENCE LISTS ON AMERICA.

BY PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

IN the following list I have included only such library, auction, and booksellers' catalogues as appear to me to have a real value for reference, either from the character of the collection, the method of arrangement, the careful cataloguing, or annotating.

The letter to the left of the number denotes the character of the work, thus :

- A signifies Auction Sale Catalogue.
- B " Bibliography.
- C " Booksellers' Catalogue.
- L " Public Library Catalogue.
- P " Private Library Catalogue.
- R " Reference List.
- W " List of writers.

and the sign to the right shows the method of arrangement, thus :

- \* signifies arranged Alphabetically, by authors.
- † signifies arranged Alphabetically, by subjects.
- ‡ signifies arranged Chronologically.
- ‡ " " Classically.

Where two or more signs are used, the first shows the method of arrangement, and those that follow indicate indexes on whatever system the sign denotes.

The titles are classified under the general headings of

- Bibliography.
- General subject Catalogues and Reference lists.
- America in general, including North America.
  - Archæology.
  - Geography.
  - Ethnology.
  - Philology.
  - Zoölogy.
  - Mineralogy.
  - History.
  - Jurisprudence.
  - Literature.
  - Philosophy.
  - Theology.
  - Political Divisions.
  - Individual.

and each division sub-classed where necessary.

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- [COGSWELL, J. G.] List of Bibliographies, [in Index to the Astor Library, p. v]. New York : 1851. R 2 †
- CUTTER, C. A. Bibliography of Bibliography, [in Library Journal, each issue]. New York : 1876-1887. B 3
- FOSTER, W. E. Report on aids and guides to readers, [in Library Journal, VIII, p. 233]. New York : 1883. R 4 ‡
- GUILD, R. A. Bibliography of Bibliography, [in The Librarians' Manual, p. 1]. New York : 1858. B 5 \*
- [HARRISSE, H.] Bibliographies relating to America, [in Bibliotheca Am. Vetustissima, p. x]. New York : 1866. B 6 † ‡
- HOMES, H. A. Catalogue of Books on Bibliography, etc., in the New York State Library. Albany : 1858. B 8 \* ‡
- Bibliography, [in Subject Index, New York State Library, p. 48]. Albany : 1872. R 9 ‡
- same, [in Supplement, p. 28]. Albany : 1882. R 70 ‡
- INDEX to special book lists found in the Catalogue of the Boston Public Library and other libraries, and also in periodicals, [in B. P. L. Bulletin, V, p. 444]. Boston : 1883. R 7 †
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- LANE, W. C. Index to recent Reference Lists, 1884-5. Cambridge : 1885. R 12 †
- Same in Harvard Bulletin. 1886. ‡
- Index to recent Reference Lists. 1885-6. Cambridge : 1887. R 13 †
- Same in Harvard Bulletin. 1886. ‡
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- LEYFOLDT, F. Bibliographic aids, [in American Catalogue, II, p. v]. New York : 1881. B 15 †
- LIST of Auction sales Catalogues, [in Bookmart II, p. 550]. Pittsburg : 1885. R 16 \*
- LUDEWIG, H. E. A survey of the bibliographical sources which relate to books on America, [in Naumann's Serapæum, July 31]. Leipzig : 1845. 17
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POWER, J. Bibliography of Bibliography, [in A Handy book about books, p. 1.] London: 1870. B 21 \*

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SPOFFORD, A. R. Bibliography of Bibliography and Literature, [in Public Libraries in the U. S., I, p. 689]. Washington: 1876. B 23 |

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BOSTON Athenæum. Catalogue of the Library of. Boston: 1872-82. 27 (2)

BRITISH Museum. Subject Index of Modern Works added to. London: 1886. 28

BROOKLYN Library. Analytical and classed catalogue of. Brooklyn: 1878-80. 29

BRUNET, J. C. Manuel du Libraire, Tome VI. [subjects]. Paris: 1865. 30

CINCINNATI. Finding list of books in the Public Library of. Cincinnati: 1884. 31

CHICAGO Public Library. Finding list of. Chicago: 1884-87. 32

COLLEGE of New Jersey. Subject Catalogue of. New York: 1884. 33

CONGRESS. Catalogue of the Library of. Washington: 1861. 34

— same Index of Subjects. Washington: 1869. 35

NEW YORK State Library. Subject Index. Albany: 1872. 36

— Supplement. Albany: 1882. 37

PHILADELPHIA. Catalogue of the books of the Library Company of Philadelphia. Philadelphia: 1835-1846. 38

PEABODY Institute. Catalogue of the Library of. Baltimore: 1883. 39

ROYAL Geographical Society. Classified Catalogue of. London: 1871. 41

ST. LOUIS Mercantile Library. Classified Catalogue of. St. Louis: 1874. 41

WATT, R. Bibliotheca Britannica. [Subject Index, Vols. III and IV.] Edinburgh: 1824. 42

*America in General.*

Many works which purport to treat of "America" use the word in its narrow sense and are placed herein under "Political Divisions, United States."

ALCEDO, A. de. List of books, etc., on America, [in Geo. and Hist. dictionary of America, I, p. xxv]. London: 1812. 43

ALLIBONE, S. A. A Critical Dictionary of English and American Authors. Philadelphia: 1859-71. B 44 \*

ALOFSSEN, S. Works on America, [in Catalogues de Livres, etc. of, p. i]. Utrecht: 1876. A 45 (1) |

AMERICAN Antiquarian Society. Catalogue of books in, [by John Parks]. Worcester: 1837. L 45 (2) \*

[ASHER, G. M.] Catalogue of Books relating to America. [Amsterdam: 1850.] C 46 |

ASHER, G. M. A Bibliographical Essay on Dutch books relating to New Netherland, the Dutch West India Company, Brazil, Angola, etc. Amsterdam: 1854-67. B 47 | \*

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#### POSSIBILITIES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN MANUFACTURING COMMUNITIES:— AN OPEN LETTER.

To Mrs. M. A. Sanders, Librarian of the Public Library, Pawtucket, R. I., from W. N. Goddard, Librarian of Hopedale (Mass.) Public Library.

HOPEDALE is and has been for more than forty years a manufacturing community.

The so-called "Community" of Hopedale was organized in 1842, and its "Department of Education, Arts, and Sciences" had charge of the library, which in 1850 contained 423 volumes.

As a subscriber to the LIBRARY JOURNAL I have just received a copy of your paper read before the A. L. A. Conference in September last. My attention was first attracted by the title and was not relaxed till I had read the whole. It is to be regretted that whereas manufacturing com-

munities seem to have been fairly represented at the Conference, the time chosen for the presentation of the paper prevented much discussion, and that scarcely one in ten of the libraries of this country are likely to have the benefit of reading it. Of the six hundred who may receive it, a large majority may be said to be so situated as to need its valuable suggestions much less than the ninety per cent. that may never see it.

When a person takes the trouble to make such valuable suggestions they ought to have the widest circulation possible, but so long as less

than one-tenth of the libraries subscribe for the LIBRARY JOURNAL or have a representative at the A. L. A. Conference the only way to secure this wide circulation is for some philanthropist to pay the cost of printing and postage, or else to induce the booksellers to see their advantage in procuring subscriptions to the LIBRARY JOURNAL. In fact, the purpose of the Conference is not merely to afford a pleasure trip, but from the experience of one and another to improve present methods of education through the agency of the Public Library.

I have no doubt that most if not at all of the ideas in your paper had previously found expression in some form in your annual reports, and it may interest you to know of my efforts to get information from the annual reports of other libraries.

The first report of this library was issued in the early part of 1887, and as we wished to give a technical equivalent for what we hoped to obtain we sent a copy to each of the 261 other public or town libraries in Massachusetts. [The number given by President Poole in his opening address should be increased somewhat.] The result was slightly discouraging, yet not referable in any way, so far as I could determine, to the value or worthlessness of our report. I will give statistics. For the 261 reports sent only 56 returns were received; of this 56, 16 returned a formal acknowledgment with a report or an equivalent, 24 others returned a report, a catalogue, or other pamphlet; and the remaining 16 sent a formal acknowledgment only. All but one of the 56 were from towns larger than this; and of the 107 smaller towns 56 have libraries.

After thinking the matter over for a year the Trustees purpose to follow our first failure with a second trial. To be sure we did not go so far as to send a "Please Exchange" slip, but before

I read your paper we had hoped to ascertain what others thought of exchanges by sending with the second report a note calling attention to the advantages of the plan.

Our rules prescribe that all persons over twelve years old may take out books, and no limit is set as to the age of those admitted to the reading-room, good behavior being the only requirement. The length of the yardstick is greater than the height of some who now come in merely to be amused, and not realizing that sooner or later they will come because they are interested. One of the results accomplished by your paper in this library will be the change of the twelve-year rule, so as to allow any one who can write his name to take books for home use.

Our town has no saloon, and the only pernicious literature known to be in a public place is the *Police Gazette* in the barber's shop. The barber has declined a proposition from the library to furnish his room with any two publications that he might name if he would discontinue the *Gazette*; but as the shop was formerly open on Sunday, and was closed by a hint in the right direction, we have not despaired of seeing the before-mentioned periodical prohibited from exposure in any public place in town.

May I hope that you will be able to suggest in a future paper some way by which not only one in ten but all of the 6000 libraries may be induced to follow the example of the Pawtucket Library in using their opportunities for doing good?

A first requirement would be to employ as librarians and their assistants only those who take an interest in the work, never doing it perfunctorily for the compensation, which indeed is generally so limited that an energetic librarian does work enough to command in any mercantile business double what he gets in the library.

Feb. 20, 1888.

JAMES CARSON BREVOORT.

BY FREDERICK SAUNDERS, ASTOR LIBRARY.

THE recent death of this distinguished man has left a breach in the ranks of American scholarship. His rich and varied attainments in literature and science, especially in the departments of archaeology, geography, entomology, and ichthyology, rendered him conspicuous among cultivated men; yet he was one of the most unostentatious, and beloved by those who knew him for his gentle courtesy and amenity. To those who had the good fortune to share his friendship, it

would be superfluous to refer to instances of his kindly sympathy with many a poor scholar, or his liberal benefactions alike to institutions of learning and eleemosynary organizations for the relief of suffering humanity. His well-known hospitality was also evinced by his accustomed habit of having an extra cover laid for some possible guest; while his genial and cultivated nature made him one of the most entertaining of hosts. His beautiful Brooklyn house, enriched with the

products of art and a rare library of choice books, was the fitting home of this patron as well as lover of letters.

The subject of this sketch was the son of Mr. Henry Brevoort, an intimate friend of Washington Irving, and was born at Bloomingdale, on New York Island, July 10, 1818. He received his early education at one of the best local schools in the city; and as his family had planned to spend some years in Paris, he continued his studies at the *École des Arts*, where he graduated as a civil engineer. Before returning to the United States, he made a tour of the manufacturing districts of England, with the view of ascertaining that country's system of railroad construction. On his return home in 1838, he was for a time engaged in the West Point foundry, in which his father was interested; and in 1841 he was associated with his uncle, Prof. James Renwick, of Columbia College, and one of the U. S. Commissioners in the North-eastern boundary survey. A year later he went abroad as an attaché to the Legation and as private secretary to Washington Irving, the United States Minister to Spain. He travelled extensively over Southern Spain, and subsequently throughout Europe generally. He returned to the United States in 1844, and married the daughter of Judge Leffert Lefferts of Brooklyn, a wealthy landproprietor in that city. Here Mr. Brevoort continued to reside in his once suburban home—the Lefferts' mansion—until his death, which occurred, Dec. 7, 1887. He not only became officially connected with several municipal departments of the public service, but he was also member of many learned bodies in New York, Brooklyn, and elsewhere. Among these may be named the following: He was for twenty-six years an active member of the Board of Trustees of the Astor Library, and for two years its Superintendent; he was the President of the Long Island Historical Society for ten years, and eminently one of its most generous benefactors and supporters. He was a member of many scientific and literary societies, and was especially interested in the affairs of the American Geographical Society. His rare collection of Americana, coins and medals, choice historic manuscripts, and museum of entomology and ichthyology, as well as statuary, made his house look like the ideal home of an artist and author combined. His contributions, which were frequent and valuable, to scientific knowledge, were supplemented by a volume entitled "Verrazano, the navigator, or notes on Giovanni de Verrazano, and on a planisphere of 1524."

## THE HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

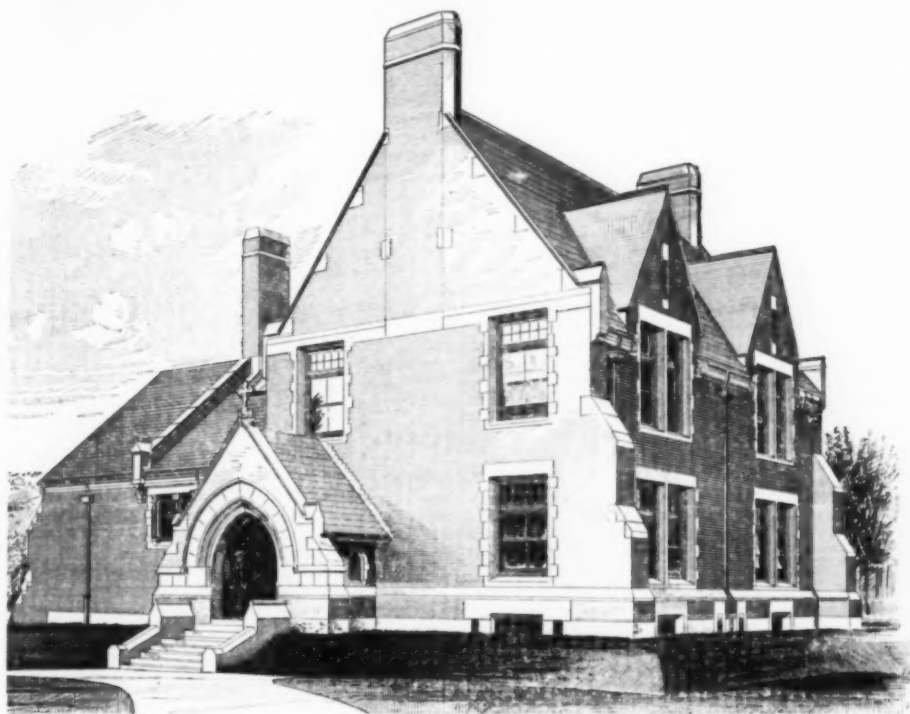
*From the Christian Register.*

A FORMER graduate of the Harvard Divinity School, say one who has been hatched from this incubator within the last fifteen years, finds things on Divinity Avenue looking very much as they used to look as he walked from Kirkland Street, Cambridge. There is the Peabody Museum, and the Agassiz Museum, and on the right the same old Divinity Hall, in all its blank monotony—as prosaic a pile of brick as was ever laid up with mortar, but one not without its rich associations. It is only as the visitor passes the further corner of Divinity Hall that he comes suddenly upon the beautiful new building, of which we give a good representation this week. The strong contrast that it presents to Divinity Hall suggests a new period of life as well as a new period of opportunity and equipment in the theological department of Harvard University.

The new library building, of which Messrs. Peabody and Stearns were the architects, is built of brick, with brown-stone trimmings. Such ornamental details as enliven it are of a pointed Gothic character; but, in general, the building is very simple, as a theological building ought to be, depending on thick walls and a pleasing group of gables, chimneys, and porch to give it a substantial, serious, and simple, while attractive character.

The entrance is by a pleasing masonry porch into a spacious hall. Opening from this hall on the right is what is known as the faculty-room. Here the faculty hold their meetings and the dean receives students. Here, also, are the large glass cases for the library museum, which, we trust, will grow to be something worthy the name in future years. The Assyrian tablets, acquired by the University and described in an article in the *Christian Register* by Dr. Lyon, will be placed in this room. Here too are busts of Dr. Gilman, Dr. Bellows, and Dr. A. P. Peabody. The room is further adorned by portraits of representative preachers. Another large room on the same floor is devoted to lectures and recitations. The blackboards on the four sides are used by teachers and students in writing their Hebrew exercises, one of the most pleasing occupations of the theological student. On the second floor of the main building are two more spacious lecture-rooms, which, like the one below, are in daily use.

Opening from the entrance hall on the left-hand side is the library reading and delivery room, with alcoves on each side and a great fireplace at the end. This room is lighted by high windows in the alcoves and a skylight from the central area. The whole of the main building and library are constructed on the mill frame principle, the same that is used in the Unitarian Building in Boston. This consists in using large sticks for the floor beams, and plank and mortar deafening for the floors, encasing all exposed work in iron-wire netting covered with plaster. This renders the building unusually secure from danger by fire. The great bulk of the library,



THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING OF THE HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL.

*From the Christian Register.*

however, is contained and protected in the large fire-proof stack-room, which opens from the reading-room. This has masonry walls and the latest patterns of iron staircases. In the reading-room is a full-length portrait of Dr. Hedge, painted by Miss Cranch, and also a large portrait of Dr. Lant Carpenter. On the spacious wall over the fireplace, directly meeting the eye as one enters the room, will be an inscription to Dr. Ezra Abbot, whose valuable library of four thousand volumes was generously given to the Divinity School by his wife. The condition wisely made, that a suitable fireproof building should be erected for its preservation, furnished the needed stimulus for supplying a want long felt by the School. The generosity of the Society for Promoting Theological Education, and the earlier liberality of Mr. Williams, who founded the Williams Fund, which the Society administers, will be commemorated by tablets in the entrance hall.

The new building is situated in a place where it can get light all around, and the architects have let in the sunlight with boundless generosity. There is not a sombre room in the building.

Great pains have also been taken to secure ventilation. Surely these are desirable conditions for a theological school—plenty of light, plenty of air, and plenty of warmth. The warmth is secured by large boilers in the cellar, which heat the building through the method of indirect radiation. The element of conscience is well represented in the thorough and substantial way in which the contractors, Messrs. Norcross Brothers, of Worcester, have done their work.

The library of the Divinity School now numbers twenty-one thousand volumes. About a thousand volumes, selected by the professors, pertaining especially to their lecture courses, are kept in the alcoves of the reading-room, with dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other reference-books, and are accessible to the student at any hour. Each student is furnished with a key to the reading-room, which is supplied with tables and drop-lights, and may work there until the closing of the building at nine o'clock in the evening. In this respect, divinity students have an advantage over those in the undergraduate department, who can use the college reading-room only by day.

The theological department is very fortunate in securing as librarian Dr. D. J. H. Ward, a graduate of the School, who received his degree of Ph.D. from the University at Leipzig. Dr. Ward is now engaged in classifying the books under a new system of arrangement, which will group them under more natural divisions.

Daily prayers are held, as formerly, in the chapel of Divinity Hall, also the Friday evening sermons. The debates and conferences are held in one of the large lecture-rooms in the new building. The students still have a newspaper reading-room in Divinity Hall for papers to which they collectively subscribe. It is the intention next summer, however, to make over the lecture-rooms in the old building into dormitories.

It will thus be seen that, as far as brick and mortar are concerned, a large apparatus of accessible books, and all the external conveniences which relate to the machinery of instruction, the divinity student at Cambridge is now exceptionally favored.

But no external aids, however valuable or abundant, can take the place of strong men to teach, guide, and inspire; and in this respect the Divinity School is even more richly endowed. It is also gratifying to note that the students who are now availing themselves of such opportunities for knowledge and inspiration are of a high quality of character and attainment. The Dean of the School, in his report to the President this year, records his opinion that never since his connection with the School has the preaching, taken all through, been of such high order as it was last year. Fears were expressed by some a few years ago that the attempt to put the School upon a higher plane of scholarship would make book-worms, and not preachers. The practical experience of the School has exhibited the groundlessness of this fear. Knowledge and inspiration may go hand-in-hand. Harvard University is now doing for the ministry what it did in the early days of its history, when it turned out men who were distinguished not more for their scholarship than for their power in the pulpit and in the community.

#### THE WOODS MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

The Woods Memorial Library was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on Dec. 30, 1887, at Barre, Mass. Mr. C. Brimblecon, president of the Library Association, made an address of welcome and recited the history of the association, reading the act of incorporation and the deed of gift of the building, closing with an eloquent tribute to the generosity of the donor. Judge P. Emory Aldrich, of Worcester, delivered the address, which was thoughtful in matter and happy in manner.

"The founding of a public library," he said, "is an event of more than local importance. It touches the vital interests of every person in the State, since it immediately becomes a part of the system of organized effort for the education of the people. The public library is the real people's university, for all can secure its benefits without conditions and pursue their studies without limitations as to time. It is the most enduring of human institu-

tions, for the taste for good books is perennial. It is often said that the three great factors that have made New England what she is are the church, the common school, and the town meeting. Shall we not add to these the public library as the fourth great factor? But it is not the mere existence of libraries that is productive of good. They must be made susceptible of being generally used, or they become mere depositaries for books, museums of antiquities as it were." Continuing, the speaker sketched the history of the origin and growth of the free public library system, particularly in this country. The old social and subscription libraries were described, and the acts of Legislatures regarding public libraries epitomized. "Thus the amplest provision has been made for the fostering of the system. But legislative enactments," said the speaker, "do not found libraries and we naturally find that most of our free public libraries are the direct results of the munificence of private individuals. In this fact is seen another expression of the distinctively American principle of throwing the doors open to all men, and making all men practically what they are theoretically, free and equal. Barre has now taken her place among the towns favored with substantial tokens of the love of their sons. Let her remember that the value of a library depends upon the quality of the books rather than upon the quantity, and manage her library accordingly. Let her have a librarian of broad intellect and wide experience in matters of library economy."

At the conclusion of the address Rev. J. T. Gaylord offered a dedicatory prayer. The visiting guests were then called upon. Gov. Ames, who was warmly welcomed, briefly expressed his pleasure at being present, and the gratification the State always feels at each addition to her number of libraries. Mellin Chamberlain, of the Boston Public Library, said that "next to God and our parents we owe most of what we have attained to the influence of our birthplace. Why, then, should not a son of Barre pay this debt he owes his native town if he so chooses? And surely Mr. Woods has paid the debt in the most appropriate way. For who shall limit the influences that shall go forth from this institution? How many thousands will owe to it impulses toward the right and true? As to the mode of its administration, the prime requisite is that it be representative of the community. It should, moreover, not be unfriendly in its attitude toward works of fiction. The American people, in particular, should not fail to give due prominence to the products of the imaginative faculties. We can never have the cathedrals of the old world to inspire, but we can have the world's literature, which is better." George S. Hale, of Boston, spoke feeling of his love for the town, and gave many interesting reminiscences of Giffery Twichell, who was an adopted son of Barre, and George F. Babbitt, of the Boston Board of Health, briefly voiced his ever-increasing affection for his native village. Letters of regret were read from Senator George F. Hoar, ex-Gov. G. D. Robinson, ex-Congressman W. W. Rice, Rev. William Crawford, and Charles E. Felton, the latter former residents of the town. The exercises closed with the benediction by Rev. H. H. Manser.

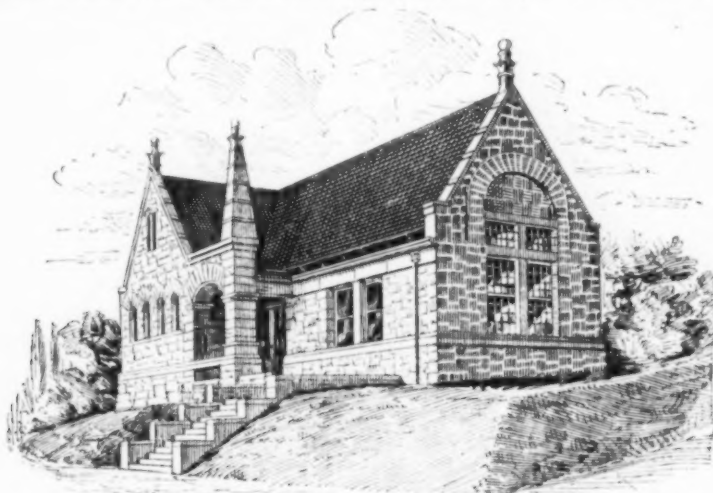
## THE BUCK MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

*From the Bucksport (Me.) Clipper.*

DURING the life of R. P. Buck, Esq., he many times expressed a great interest in the matter of establishing a library in this his native town. Yet the cares of his immense business in New York, no doubt, prevented him from carrying out his plans while alive and caused an omission in his will of providing for its establishment. His widow and daughter, Emma, understanding well the wishes and desires of Mr. Buck in this matter,

ants' room at the end of the hall is 10x7 feet. Adjoining the attendants' room is a cloak-room and the entrance to the cellar. The cellar containing the furnace is a model of neatness and workmanship.

This building with all its appurtenances has been deeded to the following named trustees: S. B. Swazey, O. P. Cunningham, N. T. Hill, P. Spofford, A. L. Skinner, Geo. Blodgett, R. B. Stover; to have and hold the same for the use of the people of Bucksport. The old social library organized in the year 1806 has been merged into



Smith Photo.

Bucksport.

## THE BUCK MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

*From the Bucksport Clipper.*

undertook two years ago to carry them out, and the result is the beautiful Buck Memorial Library, erected on the corner of Main and School Streets, a cut of which heads this article. This building is built of Bluehill granite and lined with brick. Its exterior, as is shown in the cut, is of a tasty design and pleasing effect. The interior is finished in hard pine, coated with a hard oil surface showing every grain and natural spot on the wood. The lower walls throughout are sheathed with beaded finish, while the upper walls and ceiling are coruscant cornices and frescoed in panels, the whole effect being beautiful and pleasing to the eye. The library-room is in the west side and is 27x19 feet with book alcoves on three sides and a finely finished open fireplace on the other. It is lighted by three large and costly hanging lamps. The reading-room is in the east end and is 23x19 feet. This is fitted up with a very nice large hardwood table and has a fireplace, over the mantelpiece of which a fine crayon portrait of Mr. Buck looks pleasantly down upon the visitors. Two very pretty chandeliers containing two large lamps depend from the ceiling. The porch and hall are lighted by large dependent lamps. The hall is 10x12 feet, and the attend-

the new and has turned in all of its books, about 2000 volumes. Rules and regulations will soon be announced. The reading-room will be free to the public. All responsible persons will probably have use of the books upon payment of a small fee. Mrs. Buck has already left \$50 to supply the immediate wants for periodicals, magazines, etc. It will be opened to the public in the early winter.

## AUTO-DA-FÉ IN A LIBRARY SIXTY YEARS AGO.

*From the New England Galaxy, March 1, 1882.*

At the annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Hereford Permanent Library in England, Dec. 18, Purdon's Materials for thinking, 2 vols., 8vo, 5th edition, and the Apocryphal New Testament, published by Hone, were, by a large majority, condemned to the flames, and immediately burnt. The celebrated works of Bayle, Hume, and Gibbon were also ordered to be destroyed, as containing sentiments of an immoral and irreligious tendency; and it is in contemplation to purge the shelves of the library, in the same rational manner, of all the works in which the established religion of the country is in any way attacked.

## Library Economy and History.

- BARRE (Mass.). A gift to Barre. The Woods Memorial Library; its dedication; address of Hon. P. Emory Aldrich. (In *Worcester Gazette*, Dec. 30, 1887.) 2 col.
- BARRE's jubilee. The Woods memorial building; its formal dedication, with addresses by Judge P. Emory Aldrich and Gov. Ames. (In *Worcester Spy*, Dec. 31, 1887.) 2 col.
- BARRE's Memorial Library. (In *Springfield Republican*, Dec. 31, 1887.)  $\frac{3}{4}$  col. il.
- BROOKLYN Library. What the new book bulletin sets forth. (In *Brooklyn Eagle*, Dec. 23, 1887.)  $\frac{1}{2}$  col. Total number of vols. 96,912. — Of books and readers. Habits and tastes of library constituencies. (In *Eagle*, Dec. 25, 1887.)  $\frac{1}{2}$  col. Signed B. [*i.e.*, W. A. Bardwell].
- CALIFORNIA State Library. The Wallis charges to be partially investigated. (In *San Francisco Morning Call*, Jan. 17.)  $\frac{3}{4}$  col. — Investigation of the Governor's charges commenced. (In the *Examiner*, Jan. 17.)  $\frac{1}{2}$  col. — (In *Bulletin*, Jan. 17.) 1 col. — Proceedings abruptly stopped. (In the *Call*, Jan. 18.) 1 col.
- Mr. Freeman, president of the board of trustees, stated "that even if every one of these charges were substantiated he would not vote for the librarian's dismissal;" as a unanimous vote is necessary for the removal of the librarian, the prosecution withdrew. It is said that the Governor will carry the matter into court and thus secure Mr. Wallis' dismissal on a conviction.
- CARPENTER, Frank G. Mr. W. W. Corcoran at 89. Description of his house and library. . . . His wonderful collection of autograph letters. (In *N. Y. World*, Dec. 27, 1887.) 2 col. il.
- CHICAGO's libraries: The Free Public Library, the Historical Society's, and the Newberry. (In the *Chicago Journal*, Jan. 9, 1888.)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  col.
- CONGRESSIONAL Library. Work done, and preparations made for constructing the massive building. (In the *Washington Evening Star*, Jan. 14.)  $1\frac{1}{4}$  col.
- DENVER (Col.) Public Library. An institution which has grown rapidly in a very short period. (In the *Denver World*, Jan. 18.)  $1\frac{3}{4}$  col. — Business men to the front. (In the *Republican*, Jan. 13.) 3 col.
- FAIR field for women, A. Work of the Columbia College School of Library Economy. (In *New York Press*, Jan. 8, 1888.)  $\frac{2}{3}$  col.
- FREE and subscription libraries. (In Paterson, N. J., *Daily Press*, Jan. 6, 1888.)  $\frac{1}{2}$  col.
- GREATEST of all libraries. (In Washington correspondence of *Baltimore American*, Dec. 22, 1887.)  $\frac{1}{4}$  col.
- "Here securely stored in the magnificent State, War, and Navy Depts., the great library of the U. S. rests. What is this great library? Why, it is a library of over one hundred thousand volumes, the library of the war, an autograph library of the great rebellion. It consists of the regimental and company books of all the regiments of all the states engaged in the suppression of the rebellion."
- HAUNTED by queer people; quaint characters found at the Astor Library. (In the *N. Y. Press*, Jan. 1, 1888.) 1 col.
- Wholly drawn from the imagination of some impecunious reporter anxious to furnish an extra supply of "copy" to a new journal. — N.
- KIRCHHOFF, Albr. Zur Geschichte der Pflicht-exemplare. (Abdr. aus dem *Börsenbl. f. den Deutschen Buchhandel*.) Lpz., Trübner, 1887. 8 p. 8°.
- LADIES' Library Association. A history of the old year's events. (In Port Huron, Mich., *Commercial*, Jan. 9, 1888.)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  col.
- The annual reports of the president and recording secretary.
- LOITER in libraries. Daily scenes in city hall rooms. (In *Chicago Herald*, Jan. 15.) 1 col. +.
- Of people who use the books provided for the public — preachers and inventors, novel-writers and students, poets and tramps.
- M., D. C. A sketch of magazines which may be seen in the Brooklyn Library. The older and younger issues of the English periodical press. (In the *Eagle*, Jan. 1, 1888.)  $1\frac{1}{4}$  col.
- MACALESTER College Library. Interesting Americans; no. 5. (In *St. Paul Press*, Dec. 19, 1887.) 1 col. — Portraits of Washington and Hamilton; Document addressed to Pres. Lincoln. Museum of Archaeology. (In the *Press*, Jan. 2, 1888.) 1 col. Signed "Rambler."
- MANCHESTER Free P. Ls. Handbook, historical and descriptive. Manchester and London, J. Heywood, 1887. 59 + [1] p. O.
- MULLINS, E. Roscoe, sculptor. Preston, Eng., Harris Free Library. Figures from the pediment. (In the *Builder*, Jan. 21, 1888.)
- NASHVILLE's bookworms. People who spend afternoons at Howard Library. (In the *Banner*, Dec. 21, 1887.) 1 col.
- NEED of a University Library. (In *Philadelphia Times*, Jan. 7, 1888.)  $\frac{1}{4}$  col.

NEW library building. The. Complaints about the delay in the construction. (In *Washington Star*, Jan. 7, 1888.)  $\frac{3}{4}$  col.

NEWARK Historical Society. More room needed; badly cramped in its present quarters; valuable books and relics crowded together; Gilbert Stuart's portrait of "Don't give up the ship" Lawrence. (In *Newark, N. J., Call*, Dec. 18, 1887.) 2 col.

NOLHAC, P. de. *La bibliothèque de Fulvio Orsini*. Paris, 1887. 17 + 489 p. gr. 8°. (Vol. 74 of the *Bibl. de l'École des Hautes Études*.) Orsini was one of the chief Italian collectors of the 16th century. The work describes 494 mss., and contains an inventory of his library by Orsini himself, and a list of the books found in his house after his death.

OAKLAND (Cal.) Free Library. The free reading-rooms and their accommodations. (In the *Oakland Herald*, Jan. 13, 1888.)  $\frac{3}{4}$  col.

OUR public libraries. Athenæum. (In *Philadelphia Ledger*, Dec. 20, 1887.) 1 col. — Pennsylvania Historical Society. (In *Ledger*, Dec. 27, 1887.) 1 col. +. American Philosophical Society. (In *Ledger*, Dec. 29, 1887.) 1 col. — Franklin Institute. (In *Ledger*, Jan. 10, 1888.) 1 col. — Academy of Natural Sciences. (In *Ledger*, Jan. 17.) 1 col. — College of Physicians. (In *Ledger*, Jan. 19.) 1 col. +. — Pennsylvania Hospital. (In *Ledger*, Jan. 24.) 1 col.

OUR two noble libraries: the great helpfulness of the Astor for reference; the special field of the Lenox Library — its particular catalogues. (In the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, Jan. 14.)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  col.

PALMER, W. L. New state-library building; necessity for one; some facts and suggestions. (In the *Richmond, Va., Dispatch*, Jan. 15, 1888.) 1 col.

Calls attention to the invaluable collection of historical mss. and books in the Virginia State Library, and to the pressing need, emphasized in the Governor's message, of a new building for its safe keeping.

PATENT Office Library. The most valuable collection of works on applied sciences in the world. (In *Detroit Press*, Dec. 21, 1887.)  $\frac{3}{4}$  col.

PEOPLE who read: an inside view of the two local libraries. (In *Post-Dispatch*, St. Louis, Dec. 25, 1887.)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  col.

"Book-making and book-reading are not popular occupations in St. Louis. Authors do not grow on trees and drop before they are ripe as they do in Boston. Still there are some St.

Louisians who write books and make hits with them as did Miss Murfree, and there are many who read books. . . . There are others again living in brown-stone fronts who don't know a book from a brick. There are two facts which speak volumes on the subject of the disposition of St. Louis towards books. One is that there is not a circulating library in town, and the other is that there is not a real book-store in town. There are news-stands and stationary (*sic*) stores with book-stalls attached to them, and there are second-hand book-stores, but a real first-class establishment where all the latest and finest may be obtained in stock or on brief notice is not to be found. . . . The lack of circulating libraries is simply a wonder, and is both an advantage and a disadvantage. It is an advantage because there is no open gate to the sluice of trashy fiction which floods communities with them, and on the other hand it throws the burden of furnishing the trash on the two large libraries and thus diverts funds to keep them in copies of rather worthless novels which might be applied to the purchase of rare and valuable books. With no other means of supplying the demand for fiction except through the cheap editions, the libraries must keep a good stock on hand."

The writer then describes several classes of habits and their peculiarities, and closes by naming upwards of fifty of the frequenters of the Mercantile and Public libraries and the kind of books preferred by each.

REGENTS of the University in annual session; the needs of the State Library; eloquent tributes to the memory of Librarian Homes and Regent Leavenworth. (In the *Albany Express*, Jan. 13, 1888.)  $\frac{3}{4}$  col.

"The condition and needs of a State library were considered at length. The dangers to this valuable collection of books, if continued in the present temporary quarters, were discussed, and the chancellor and vice-chancellor delegated to urge upon the legislature the necessity for completing at once that part of the capitol set apart for the library. Immediate action on the appointment of a librarian was postponed until the destination of the library is fixed by the legislature. In view of the extra work and additional responsibility which have devolved upon Acting Librarian Howell, his salary was raised to \$2000 to correspond with that of the law librarian."

SIoux CITY Public Library. History of the library and how it originated. Transfer of the library to the city, and its status at present. (In *Sioux City Journal*, Jan. 1, 1888.)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  col.

The Young Men's Literary Association was organized in Nov. 1869. In Dec. 1877 it transferred its library to the city to be maintained as a free public library. In Sept. 1885 the city paid \$8000 for a site for a library building. The library has over 3000 v. Its fund is mainly derived from a tax, the levy this year being one mill on the dollar. Miss Agnes Grady is librarian.

SMITHMEYER, J. L. Testing for the foundations of the Congressional Library. (In *Amer. Architect*, Feb. 4.) 2 col.

In the same number is an editorial defending Mr. Smithmeyer from some attacks made on him in regard to tests of cement for the foundations.

WARD, W: Hayes (D.D.). The oldest libraries. (In the *Philadelphia Book News*, Jan. 1888.) 4 col.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Books for clerks. Department libraries and what they contain. (In the *Star*, Dec. 24, 1887.) 1½ col.

#### REPORTS.

*Altoona (Pa.) Mechanics' L.* Added 45 members; total 280; added 532 v.; total 6685 v. The rooms consist of the main library-room, periodical-room, chess-room and reading-room, and in addition to these there is a large, neatly furnished lecture-room. The librarians are Mr. L. H. Piper and Miss Anna Snyder.

*Baltimore, Md. Enoch Pratt Free Library.* Circulation nearly 408,000 v.; periodicals several thousand more than in first year; 31,800 persons registered; largest daily circulation 1284 v.; expenditures for books during year nearly \$20,000; for salaries, etc., \$20,000. A German dept. with about 700 v. will be opened shortly, and the same number of French books may be expected in May. By the agreement entered into, the city must pay \$50,000 annually until the original fund of \$833,333.33 has increased sufficiently to produce an annuity of \$50,000. At present the fund is in such a condition that for the past year it produced \$40,700. The fund and accruing interest is, from time to time, invested in city stock, and some of the investments mature in 1890, and the money will have to be reinvested. It is stated by city authorities that the fund will have reached the proper amount for producing an annuity of \$50,000 in 1892, when the amount paid by the city will be a little over \$400,000.

*Cincinnati, O. Mercantile Lib.* Receipts \$10,887.51; expenditures \$10,068.25; total assets \$44,289. Novels taken out \$28,772; read in library 1470; miscellaneous books taken out 25,885. Added 622 v. Endowment fund \$31,013.33.

*Cincinnati (O.) P. L.* Added 6884 v.; total 168,444 v.; condemned 2460 v.; rebound 4085 v.; average daily circulation 681 v.; reading-room use 471 v. per day; Sunday average use of reading-room 1189 v. Enrolled members 18,112.

*Cleveland (O.) P. L.* Circulation for December 18,397 v., 47.16 per cent. of which was fiction, and 12.95 per cent. juveniles. Mr. Brett remarked: "There has been a great deal of fun about the catalog, but I have just put the library into the condition it should be in, and I am now ready to get out a catalog in short order. A card catalog has been completed, and the shelving of the books is perfect. This is a state

of affairs which never existed in the library before." The Board voted to advertise for bids for printing the new catalog, and a committee was appointed to draft a bill to be presented to the Assembly, asking for an increased tax levy, so that branch libraries may be established.

*Columbia (Conn.) Library Assoc.* The year has been one of prosperity for the library, and it was never more appreciated than now.

*Denver, Col. Merc. Lib.* Circulation 38,273 v., of which 32,473 were books of fiction; history and biography 2556; voyages and travels 1407; science and art 805; poetry and drama 327; miscellaneous 705. Used in reading-room books and magazines 25,100; attendance 36,729. A large catalog has been issued.

*Detroit P. L.* Added 12,080; total 80,167; home use 181,921; lib. use 22,245; reading-room 87,267. The largest accession was of bound volumes of periodicals, upwards of 3000. The library now has about 7000 v. of periodicals, comprising nearly the whole ground covered by Poole's Index. Of the circulation about 65 per cent. was fiction, and about 7 per cent. history, biography, and travel. 1500 shelves have been added. The Edison electric light was adopted in August last. The books of the library have been renumbered according to the Dewey decimal classification system, with the Cutter author numbers.

*Glendale (O.) Lyceum.* Added 407; total 2037; issued 2346.

*Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. Sch. L.* Added 653; total 17,243; home use 72,986; lib. use 2128. Mr. Carr says:

"To make it a public school library in the true sense of the word (since that is the legal title of this library, and the ostensible reason of its being) calls for the application and supplying of more means and resources in many directions, not only the purchase of needed books, but sufficient room for both work and growth, and also thorough cataloging."

*Hartford, Conn. Watkinson Lib.* Added 238 v. and 544 pm.; total 42,152 v. 405 v. were transferred from the Sargeant Library to the Hartford Library Assoc. Expended for books \$750. Present funds of the corporation \$100,180.48. Total expended for Watkinson Lib. \$91,650.33; for books for Hartford Lib. Assoc. \$12,000.

*Harvard Univ. L.* (10th rpt. of J. Winsor.) Added 11,924; total 325,793 v. and 268,011 pm.; home use of the College L. 62,861; lib. use 12,041; vols. reserved 6280; Sunday visits 2880.

In Mr. Winsor's ten years' service "the collection in Gore Hall has increased from about 164,000 to 250,000 volumes. The entire University Library has increased nearly 60 per cent. in this time. Ten years ago the annual increase of the Gore Hall collection was about 4000 volumes; the usual increase now is more than double that number, and in one year it has been three times as large. The system of laboratory and class-

room libraries has been begun, and the growth in this direction is likely to be large. The pamphlet collection, which is mainly in Gore Hall, shows even a larger rate of increase, since the current accessions are double now what they were in 1876.

"In 1876 about 20,000 volumes was the number of issues then for a year; about 75,000 is the extent now; and this does not include a large use of which no record is made, and which has necessarily increased with the greater facilities which have come into vogue. In 1880 an organization was given to methods of admitting students under certain restrictions to the shelves. In the succeeding years the use of this kind has increased ninefold. In 1876 the system of reserving the most useful books, in connection with the different courses of study, for the convenient access of students, was hardly begun, and was more or less looked upon as of doubtful advantage—and it is not even now maintained without certain drawbacks for those not pursuing the courses which the books are intended to elucidate. Helped by the changes in the method of instruction in the college, the system has so appealed to the staff of instructors that nearly 60 of them now employ it, selecting on an average over 100 volumes each. The delay in remodelling the old Gore Hall, which has put off the time when a large collection of books could be conveniently arranged for the students' constant inspection, has of late led to a plan of placing within their reach a considerable number of titles of polite literature, in the principal modern languages, for practice in reading foreign languages and for familiarizing the students with characteristic specimens of their own tongue. Something short of 2000 such books are now in position for the ready use of the students. There has been no more gratifying symptom of progress for these ten years than the large increase in the proportion of the students using the library. In 1876 not over half were users of the library; in 1887 nine in every ten were more or less frequent visitors at Gore Hall.

"The reading-room has now been open on Sundays for seven years, and in this time the use of it has increased 60 per cent.

"We had 19 in the upper service in 1876, we have the same number now, with the addition of an officer in charge of the maps—a department not cared for then at all. In the less costly service of the pages, something of the measure of increased labor is indicated in the employment of one boy then and four now.

"Ten years ago the maintenance of the administration of the library was dependent almost entirely upon the unrestricted money of the college. To-day that expense is two-thirds met by special funds derived from benefactors. The endowment for the purchase of books then was \$173,000, to-day it is \$275,000."

*Kansas City (Mo.) P. L.* Library was closed for five months, while the whole collection was reclassified and a card catalog made. Added in 1887 2245 v.; total nearly 15,000 v.; subscriptions \$1200; circulation 7903 v.; used in reading-room 20,112 v. and 5551 current magazines.

*Lawrence (Mass.) P. L.* Added 1468 v., 392 pm.; circulation 98,972 v.; lost 12 v.; worn out and discarded 243 v.; total in library 26,781 v. exclusive of duplicates, and 3878 pm.; borrowers registered 808. Fiction 49.5 per cent.; juvenile 25.9; periodicals 4.5; history 2.9; travels and description 2.7; general literature 2.6; biography 2.

*Lowell (Mass.) City Lib.* Added by purchase 2401 v.; gifts 687 v., 562 pm.; whole number 33,986 v.; circ. 106,937 v.; circulation of books other than fiction increased from 13 per cent. in 1885 to 23 per cent. of total in 1887; ref. v. consulted 6050; library open 307 days; names registered 1546; total registration 12,583. Pressing need of new quarters.

*New Haven. City Lib.* 6500 v. in library; about 6500 cards issued; expended in 1887 \$9000; appropriated for 1888 \$10,000; 1500 v. to be added at once; only about \$2000 of the appropriation for 1888 will be available for books and newspapers; the directors say that at least \$10,000 should be spent for books this year, in order to keep up with the demand.

*New Orleans, La. Fisk F. L.* Treasurer Strong of Tulane University reports the receipts of the Library fund as \$2373.06; disbursements \$2185.70; added 588 v.; total 9500 v.; attendance 50 to 60 daily.

*New York City. The Astor Lib.* Endowment fund \$1,430,112.23; fund for maintenance of lib. \$411,550; receipts \$26,307.25; expenditures \$25,632.80; total number of vols. 227,654; readers 60,449, of which 9269 were alcove readers.

*N. Y. Free Circ. L.* (8th rpt.) Added 3685; total 29,008; issued 221,509, less by 12,939 than the previous year. The decrease is ascribed to the fact that several other libraries have become free.

*Newark (N. J.) Lib. Assoc.* Added 543 v.; total 28,260; circulation 28,000 v. Amount of stock taken \$32,250. Citizens are urged to subscribe for the remaining \$17,750 allowed by the charter. Work on the new building progressing favorably. G. J. Hagar has been engaged as an assistant librarian to rearrange the catalog on a new plan.

*Oakland, Cal. Odd Fellows' Library.* Total vols. 5000; patrons 700. Was started in 1867 by a gift of 295 v. from the Oakland Philomathean Library Assoc.

*Omaha (Neb.) P. L.* Added 2352 v.; circulation 90,820 v.; reference use 5000 v.; magazines issued 4500; visitors to reading-room, estimated, 100,000. Expenses year ending June 1, 1887, \$9498.85. Fiction has fallen from 83.2 per cent. in 1883-84 to 79.04 per cent., while solid reading has increased from 16.88 to 20.96 per cent.

*Philadelphia, Pa. The Apprentices' Lib.* Circulation 92,627 v.; reading-room circulation not counted. 321 v. added during last two months of 1887.

*Philadelphia, Pa. Mercantile Lib. Co.* Receipts for 1887 \$20,455.20; expenditures \$20,417.23; added 3076 v.; total 158,637 v. and 8890 pm.; circulation 111,689 v.; visitors to lib. 355,020. "The diminution from year to year of the income and membership list forces to our attention the future of the library. As a result of the public libraries being endowed all over the country, it has become manifest that no library can be maintained upon a proprietary basis. The free public library has taken so firm a hold upon the public that it is vain to expect any library to be self-sustaining. The time has passed for the library to depend for its maintenance upon those who use it, and if it is to advance to a position of greater influence in the community, and even to maintain its present standing, it will have to have increased endowments."

*Philadelphia, Univ. of Pa.* The trustees desire to secure \$300,000, a moiety of which they propose to use in the erection of the new library building, the remainder to be set aside and judiciously invested as a perpetual maintenance fund. It is notable that the University of Pa. is the only prominent seat of learning in America which is without a library building. The request should be promptly and liberally responded to by the wealthy sons of the venerable institution. \$95,000 has already been raised, a large portion coming from wealthy women, whose liberality ought to open the University to their sex.

*Pittsburg (Pa.) Lib.* Added 429 v.; total in library 21,047 v. Present number of members 757.

*Port Huron, Mich. Ladies' Lib. Assoc.* Added 218 v.; circulation 1250 v. to 71 persons; 3669 v. in lib.; open 52 times. Receipts and expenditures \$212.73.

*Portsmouth (N. H.) P. L.* Added over 500 v.; total over 8000 v.; circulation over 21,000 v.

*Rochester, N. Y. The Reynolds Lib.* About \$600 have been expended for new books in the reference department within the past three months. The trustees intend to make this section of the library as complete as possible in all branches of science and art, before much is done with the circulating department. Nearly 1700 v. for reference are open to the public in the reading-room, besides others that may be had on application to the librarian. 10,572 v. have been cataloged, and about 5000 v., mostly pub. docs., still remain uncataloged. Orders are out for a large number of new books.

*Southwark (Phila.) Lib. Co.* This company was created early in the present century by citizens of the old District of Southwark. 6000 v. were loaned to contributors last year; receipts \$2874.72, being \$291 in excess of expenditures. The library is composed chiefly of historical and biographical works, as well as standard works of fiction, but has also miscellaneous works on a wide range of subjects.

*Stoughton, Mass. Ames Free Lib.* Added during 1887 481 v.; total 11,872; circulation 13,181 v.; fiction 6121; juvenile 3468; description and travels 475; biography 480; history 468; art, fine and industrial, 447. Whole number of patrons 1099. Collected for fines and damages \$34.26.

*St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc.* (42d rpt.) Added 2167; total 68,732; issued 151,911, daily average 546; fiction and juveniles 42.8 per cent.

*Trenton, N. J. State Lib.* Added 1338 v.; total 33,308 v. Arrangements have been made for increased accommodations.

*Troy, N. Y. Young Men's Assoc.* Circulation 47,428 v.; reference 12,558 v.; no books lost; 102 v. removed from circulation; collected for fines \$49.17; added 528 v.

*Warren (Pa.) Lib. Assoc.* Number of v. 4565; circulation 5248 v.; ticket holders 185; receipts \$1334.34; expenditures \$1139.37. The library building cost \$35,928.15 more than the \$50,000 donated by Mr. Struthers. That gentleman conveyed the building to the Association free from incumbrance, taking the bonds of the Association to secure to him one-half of the proceeds from Library Hall for twenty-five years, or for a shorter period, provided the profits should reach \$20,000 before the expiration of the specified time. In May Mr. Struthers offered to give \$400 towards a fund of \$20,000 for the purchase of books and for running the library, but the difficulties in the way of raising the amount seemed so great that no action was taken in the matter.

*Wisconsin State Hist. Soc.* added 2787 v., 1996 pm.; total 60,772 v. (incl. 5240 v. of newspapers), 62,727 pm. A department of books by Wisconsin authors has been begun; 53 v. and 55 pm. have been received for it.

The following paragraph is quoted from the *Des Moines (Iowa) register*:

"If a county history or pamphlet upon almost any subject is published in Iowa, it speedily finds its way into the magnificent historical library of Wisconsin; but here at home we practically ignore them as alike unworthy of notice or preservation. A little history of this city was published 25 or 30 years ago. You will find a well-preserved copy in that historical library. Wisconsin would not part with it for its weight in gold. It ought to be in our state library, but we are afraid it is not; and so of thousands of other materials, which are yearly being destroyed. Gov. Gue, who has lately spent several weeks at Madison, in order to consult authorities there for his forthcoming history of Iowa, says that in the library in Wisconsin there is two times as much of the historical records of, and material for a history of Iowa, as there is now preserved in this state itself! . . . The state of Wisconsin possesses one of the most varied and valuable historical libraries in the Union. Probably in storing up the results of original research she leads them all. Whoever would now attempt to write the history of any of our western states east of the Rocky Mountains, must go to Madi-

son, Wis., and make his studies in that important library—for the materials which it contains can be found nowhere else."

*Aberdeen P. L.* Added 1910; total 17,738; issued 232,201 (fiction 56.88%).

"All returns ought to be received with some qualification if they are to be taken as indexes of the reading taste of the community. The only certain fact demonstrated by them is, that a certain number of books, more or less accurately described as belonging to certain classes, has been handed over the library counters to borrowers; but whether they are the books which the borrowers really desire to read, or will read, there is nothing to show. As the result of some experience and observation it would seem that, in the matter of books of fiction more particularly, the public are largely under the influence of names and titles, and not seldom finding both misleading, take out many books 'on chance,' which prove little to their liking, and which accordingly they take the earliest opportunity of returning, practically unread. The result is a large apparent issue of works of fiction, and an exaggerated estimate of the voracity and capacity of the public for absorption of that form of literature. In other departments of literature this element of fickleness and uncertainty is much less likely to operate, and consequently in these it is generally found that a book once taken out remains out for a reasonable time."

*Leeds Free P. L.* (17th rpt.) Total 155,289 (incl. 76,823 in the 25 branches); issued 823,005; visitors to the Central News Rooms 573,595; to the Branch Reading-Rooms 573,504. "The committee have accepted substantial covers to protect the magazines and periodicals on the reading-room tables, in return for which permission was granted for a limited number of advertisements to be inserted therein."

*Toronto P. L.* (4th rpt.) Added 4142; total 27,257; issued 275,066. Besides the periodicals on the tables, "196 additional copies of the most valuable are placed in circulation." Special effort is made to collect local matter. "A system of competitive examinations for intending assistants in the library was introduced after long and careful consideration, and has had one satisfactory trial. This system if continued must operate beneficially on the staff, for it will insure the employment of those candidates only who are most competent and capable." At the annual stock-taking only 15 v. were missing.

*Watford (Eng.) P. L.* Added 551; total about 7000; issued 11,353. Hitherto a small charge was made to home borrowers, bringing in about £50 a year. This has been given up, the library is entirely free; an increase of use is expected, and to provide for it an indicator has been put up, the books rearranged and renumbered, and a new catalog compiled. To this latter the librarian, Mr. J. Woolman, "has had to devote much extra time to get it finished."

## NOTES.

*Albany, N. Y. State Lib.* Appalling gaps appear in the State Law Library walls, where once only crevices seamed the granite and sandstone.

*Albuquerque, New Mexico.* A single seed has been sown which in due time will bring forth fruit. An enterprising citizen in a brief letter suggests the organization of a literary or library association, which "would demand a suitable library and result in much good, socially and intellectually."

*Augusta, Ga.* The *G. T. Barnes Lib.* opened Jan. 23, Miss Mary C. Green, librarian. 368 v. and scores of magazines have been presented by citizens interested. The privileges are within the reach of all, the charge being only ten cents a month.

*Baltimore, Md.* The new *Mercantile Lib.* was formally opened Jan. 12, in the presence of about 100 ladies and gentlemen. Pres. D. C. Gilman nominated ex-Judge Dobbin as chairman, who said it was "sixty-five years since the first public library was started in Baltimore by a number of philanthropic men, among whom were Edw. J. Cole, and Philip Voltz, who gave books from their own shelves and received contributions. Rooms and service were given gratuitously, and I, as a boy, felt great honor in being one of the librarians. Having no financial resources, the library in a few years was handed over to the Mechanical Fire Company. The only other public library was the old Baltimore, the subscribers to which were its readers. It finally had but one reader. An attempt to resuscitate it resulted in building the Athenæum Building. Several private libraries existed—one on North Howard St., one kept by Mr. Roach, on Frederick and Baltimore Sts., and Rawlinson's on Calvert St. In those days people would await the coming of a new Waverley novel as to-day they would wait for a war bulletin. We have now the Peabody, the excellent Pratt Free Library, the Library of Applied Sciences of the Maryland Institute, and the Johns Hopkins admirable collection." The library is owned by a joint stock company, the shares in which are \$250 each; the subscriptions are \$5 per annum a person, and \$12 for a family of four; non-residents \$1 a month.

*Bath, Me.* The *Patten Lib. Assoc.* has been reorganized as the Patten Free Lib. Assoc., and plans have been drawn for a new library building.

*Brooklyn, N. Y.* The name of the "Youth's Free Library, Brooklyn Institute," has been changed to the "Brooklyn Institute Free Library." The library is entirely free to all persons. — LOUISE N. ROSE, Librarian.

*Canton, O.* The *Allegheny Mechanical Library Association* has recently been organized.

*Chattanooga, Tenn.* Over 700 members, besides a number of life members, have joined the movement for the establishment of a public library. The committee reported to the Chamber of Com-

merce, Jan. 12, that the library is an assured fact.

*Chicago, Ill.* The Library of the University of Chicago was closed with the University itself on Sept. 7, 1886.

*Columbus, O.* The Board of Education passed resolutions in December last, looking to a readjustment of the relations between the Public Library and the School Library, now under control of the city as a joint library. Fiction was 33 per cent. and juveniles 27 per cent. of the circulation in December, 1887.

*Detroit, Mich.* The Detroit News Co. were the highest bidders for the privilege of purchasing books for the library at discounts of 12, 20, and 33½ per cent. on regular prices.

*Jersey City, N. J.* The police officers of the Fourth Precinct station have levied upon themselves a small monthly assessment for the purchase of books for a library for the station.

*La Crosse, Wis.* It is expected that the library of the Young Men's Library Association will, during the spring or early summer, be merged into a "Free Library."

*Luverne (Minn.) P. L.* The Board of Directors met Jan. 4, and elected officers for the ensuing year, and voted to hold regular meetings on the first Wednesday evening of each month. Committees were appointed to recover outstanding books belonging to the library, and to draft rules and regulations for its government.

*Madison, Wis. State Univ. Lib.* The Board of Regents have adopted a new system of appropriating money for the library. Fifty per cent. of the incidental fees, except those of the law students, will be used for this purpose, ten per cent. of the fees of the law students will be used for the law library; twenty-five per cent. of the tuition of non-residents of the state, excepting the colleges of law and pharmacy, will be used to purchase books and material for the seminaries of the different departments. \$500 of unused salary of the professorship of agriculture will be used to buy books for the agricultural department.

*Massillon, O.* Energetic efforts are being made by the workingmen of the city to establish a library and reading-room. Though styled the Mechanics' Library, there is nothing to hinder any person from joining.

*New Haven Free P. L. (1st.)* Opened June 7, 1887. Stock, Oct. 27, 5757; borrowers 5555; issue in 4 months 42,427. The trustees say: "The success of the library from the day of its opening, June 7, 1887, has been phenomenal. With but 3500 volumes to use, the number of persons drawing books soon exceeded the number of books in the library and a necessary result was the impossibility to furnish such books as were desired; and although the number of books has since been increased about 2000, no relief from the pressing demand has resulted, as the persons drawing have increased in number equal to the accessions."

The librarian says: "The number of people who came to obtain borrowers' cards and draw books was beyond expectation, and soon caused it to be difficult for any one to get the books which he desired. 1348 borrowers registered the first week, 2794 the first month, 3868 in two months; about the same number as the number of volumes. The popular books of the small collection it seemed impossible for any one to get when he called for them. Although duplicates of the most popular had been provided in anticipation of a special demand for them, it did not seem so. Nine copies of 'Uncle Tom's cabin,' seven copies each of 'Ivanhoe' and of 'Kenilworth' were in such demand that no one seemed to have more success in trying to get one of these than he did in the case of other popular books. The standard books which it would seem most desirable that people should read, it was almost impossible for any one to get. The public had to content themselves with such books as were offered them by the assistants, who strove to suit all comers to the best of their ability. But when a person has put down fifty to one hundred numbers and not one is in, he has a right to feel disappointed.

"The additional appropriation of \$3000 gave some relief. But it was very slight. Though it is not really so difficult to obtain books as before, yet it seems so, and many persons say: 'It is no use to make out a list; what is there that's good?' and we try to suit them as best we can. The number of borrowers is all the time increasing, and will reach or surpass the number of volumes in the library before the next appropriation becomes available, so that no immediate improvement is likely. Never, in the history of libraries, I believe, has there been so small a number of books for so large a number of people.

"So far as the experience of other libraries is any indication of a general law, we may judge that the circulation of the library will show an increase for a few months, maintain the higher monthly figures until next March, when there will be a decrease until July and August. But the small number of books in the library may prevent the working of this law. The difficulty of drawing such books as a person wants has some deterrent effect, and many persons do not think it worth while to attempt to use the library. The circulation really reached is large absolutely in figures, and very large, indeed, when the smallness of the library and the difficulty of obtaining books is considered. In amount it is equal to that of Worcester, Mass., with a library of 65,000 volumes, and a population about the same as ours. It is fifty per cent. larger than that of Providence, R. I. By the special act under which the library was established the city is forbidden to appropriate more than \$10,000 a year for the library. The Legislature meets next year, and then there will be an opportunity to have the limit set higher. The city appropriated the full amount for this year."

*New Orleans.* A meeting was held Dec. 29, 1887, in the rooms of the Woman's Decorative Art League, for the purpose of organizing an art library and scientific club in connection with the

Tulane free drawing classes. The president of the Woman's Art League tendered the use of a room in their building for the new library.

*New York City.* The Library Committee of the Gaelic Society called a conference meeting of the friends of Irish literature, Jan. 14, for the special purpose of devising means of increasing the library facilities of the society.

*New York City.* Members of the School of Library Economy at Columbia College have formed a club to discuss subjects interesting to the library classes, and have elected Miss E. W. Rose, President, and Miss Nina E. Browne, Recording Secretary.

*New York City.* At a meeting of the Shakespeare Society W. H. Fleming read a paper on "The First Folio Shakespeare in New York City." He said the literary value of the first folio of Shakespeare's plays could not be overestimated. Twelve copies were owned in New York City. The Lenox Library, outside of the British Museum, possessed the largest number of copies of the folios. It had two of the first folio, seven of the second, two of the third, two of the fourth, and two copies of a reproduction of the first on rice paper. S. W. Phoenix had bequeathed a copy to Columbia College, absolutely perfect, and from it Ignatius Donnelly had taken the photographs which he intended using in his work on the cipher. The Astor Library had a first folio purchased from the Stowe Library, and with the Duke of Buckingham's crest on the cover. It was a made-up copy, collected from different folios, and not first-class. It cost £76. Charles H. Kalbfleisch owned a wonderfully perfect first folio of large size, and in good condition. He bought it for £480, but had since declined offers of £800 and £1000. Charles W. Frederickson had a made-up copy, with some of the pages a reprint. The estate of Robert Lenox Kennedy owned a made-up copy with a fac-simile title-page and the Duke of Sussex's book plate. Brayton Ives had a handsomely bound and good copy. Elihu Chauncey had an imperfect copy. Robert Hoe's copy was the largest so far discovered. Its actual measurements were 13 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches high by 8 $\frac{5}{8}$  inches wide. It had been supposed that the "Daniel" owned by the Baroness Burdett Coutts was the largest, but Mr. Hoe's exceeded it in size, and besides the pages of the "Daniel" were rotten from cleaning. Another novelty in Mr. Hoe's copy was the uncut edges. It originally belonged to Sir John Hayford Thorold, Bart., Syston Park, Lincolnshire, England. Henry Sewall had an imperfect copy with a number of pages from a reprint. Augustin Daly had just purchased from Dodd, Mead & Co. one copy of each of the four folios.

Stevens, one of the earliest commentators on Shakespeare, believed that the first edition of the first folio was only 250 copies. Mr. Fleming thought it remarkable that New York, after a space of 260 years, should possess so large a number (12) of the copies, and of these three or four the most perfect in the world. No city in the world, except London, where most of the

plays were written and published, owned so many. The absence of continuous numbers in the paging of the folio, Mr. Fleming thought, was due to the fact that, in those days, no printing-house could undertake the issuing of such a heavy work, and it was issued in parts by different printers, who each numbered their portions separately.

Appleton Morgan, president of the society, commenting on the paper, said that he thought Mr. Fleming's suggestion about several printers combining in the production of one work was not only original but valuable. It was an effective answer to Mr. Donnelly, who affected to see in this inconsecutive paging the wily hand of Francis Bacon.

*Newark (N. J.) Lib. Assoc.* The collection of pamphlets begun some months ago now numbers some 1150, which have been carefully arranged and fill 138 cases. The new card catalog now contains over 11,000 cards; it has been delayed by the serious illness of Librarian Layton. The pencil fiends have been at work making their marginal notes on many of the books; and those meanest of sneak-thieves who mutilate books. From the *Encyclopædia Britannica* the entire article on "The horse" has been cut, and a double-page map of New York has been stolen from one of the largest and best atlases; and many other books have been despoiled. A bill for the punishment of these offences, based upon the New York statute, will be presented to the present Legislature, and is expected to pass without opposition.

*Norton, Mass.* The building erected by Mrs. Eliza B. Wheaton, at an expense of nearly \$20,000, for the Norton Public Library, was dedicated Feb. 1. It occupies the most commanding site in the village. It is from designs by Stephen C. Earle, of Worcester, architect, and while it is modest in style and dimensions, it is built of the best materials in the most thorough manner, brick and Longmeadow brownstone being used for the walls, with a base of rose-tinted granite, and a steep slated roof. The front of the lot has a handsome curbing and posts of granite, similar to that of the base of the building. Passing under the archway made by the branches of two fine elm trees, one enters the east side of the building by a Romanesque open porch, with blue stone floor, stone columns, carved caps and massive archway, guarded by two owls looking as wise as stone owls can look. By a double door of quartered oak entrance is gained to the vestibule, which is 6 x 8 feet, with tiled floor, brick walls and panelled wood ceiling. A wide door directly opposite the entrance opens into the library, and a door at the left into the reading-room. The library is a fine room 24 x 34, and 18 feet high, with dado of pressed brick and terra-cotta, with brick finish around the doors and windows, and with the remainder of the walls plastered directly on to the hollow brick-work, no furring being used on the walls here or elsewhere in the building. The plastered walls are painted a rich tint to harmonize with the brick and terra-cotta finish, and the ceiling is sheathed with whitewood, and has beam finish of quartered

oak. The room is well lighted by windows on the east, north, and west sides, extending the full height of the walls, with transoms separating the upper and lower portions. The oaken bookcases are, at present, placed along the walls only, but the plan has been arranged with the expectation that, as the books increase in number, alcoves will be made. Still further shelving may be had by means of a second tier of alcoves, and the ample room in the rear of the building suggests enlargement in the future by means of wings, when more room for books shall be required. A librarian's desk of oak, with a plate-glass screen above it, is arranged for book delivery, and the space devoted to those waiting for books is furnished with an oak settee. From this public corner of the library, a door leads to the reading-room, which is about 15 x 20, and which occupies the southeast corner of the building. This is a pleasant and cosy room, finished and furnished with quartered oak, including floor and panelled dado. A large table for periodicals occupies the middle of the room, a case for books of reference stands on one side, and a fireplace finished with brick and terra-cotta on another, while windows on the other two sides, the east and south, afford a pleasant outlook, and admit the cheering sunshine nearly all day. A little stained glass in the transom lights gives a tinge of bright color, and the walls and ceilings are treated in soft, harmonious tints. At the southwest corner of the building is a librarian's room, 11 x 14, connecting directly with the library, and separated from the reading-room by stairways leading to the basement and the attic. This room has the same general style of finish as the reading-room. In one corner a fireproof vault is built in. The attic is unfinished. The basement, which is high and airy, is devoted to the fuel and a Magee furnace for heating the building. The building is amply lighted by gas from a Springfield gas machine.

*Omaha, Neb.* The city appropriated \$10,000 for its Public Library for the current year. The library was opened Jan. 21 in its new quarters in Ware block.

*Pasadena, Cal.* The *Public Lib.* was started in 1864, with 329 v. secured by an entertainment, the admission to which was the donation of one book. There are now 2400 v. in the library, which is a stock affair; the dues are 25 cents a month. \$10,000 were realized from the sale of a building lot, and this amount has been increased to \$25,000, which will be used in erecting the new building already begun.

*Patterson (N. J.) F. L.* Librarian Hill has been consulting with some of the public school principals with a view of increasing the use of the library by the teachers and pupils of the schools, as an aid to education. Some steps to this end will soon be taken. Mr. Hill was requested by the Board of Trustees to see if it might be possible to obtain from one of the lecturers before the Columbia College Library School an address explaining library work, and stimulating public interest therein.

*Pawtucket (R. I.) Free P. L.* The new quarters in the Sheldon Building were opened to the

public Jan. 10. The room is lighted by twenty-four large windows, including two handsome bay-windows on the front. Sixty-two incandescent electric lights furnish light in the evening, and there is a good supply of gas-burners, in case the electrics should give out, through accident. The room is heated with steam. The librarian's office is opposite the entrance in the centre of the room; the art table is between the office and entrance. At the left of the entrance is the reference department; the delivery-desk is located at one side of the building, with the children's and ladies' tables; the men's tables and newspaper stands in the rear. The book-stands at the end of the building opposite the entrance.

*Philadelphia, Pa. The Franklin Institute.* As the privileges of the library have been abused by persons not members, and valuable books and the patent records have been mutilated, the Library Committee will adopt stringent rules governing the use of books by persons not members, though without taking any steps that will affect the title of the Institute to rank as a free public library.

*Pittsburg, Pa.* The acceptance on the part of the City Councils of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's munificent offer to erect a library building, as soon as the city would undertake to provide for the maintenance of the library, assures to Pittsburg the erection of as fine a building as that in Allegheny City, with such improvements as may seem to be called for upon the completion of the latter.

*Port Jervis, N. Y.* The Board of Education expect soon to purchase books as provided for by the appropriation voted at the last annual meeting of the district. A number of citizens have donated books for the library.

*Portsmouth (O.) P. L.* After having been closed for four months for cataloging and rearranging, the library was again opened Dec. 19, 1887. The new catalog was made by Miss Nana A. Newton, assisted by Mrs. A. B. Alger.

*Richmond, Va. State Lib.* The Joint Library Committee of the General Assembly reports "that the necessities of the State Library require more ample accommodations," as the present "are very insecure by reason of the danger from fire; they therefore recommend the erection of a separate fireproof library building."

*St. Louis (Mo.) Merc. Lib.* At the annual election in Jan. R. S. Brooking was elected president; Julius S. Walsh, vice-pres.; B. Eisemann, corresponding secretary; J. R. Lionberger, treasurer; and S. M. Kennard and E. Whitaker, directors.

*Sacramento, Cal.,* has "a *Free Lib.* in a handsome building owned by the city; the Y. M. C. A. maintains a useful establishment, where there is a well-supplied reading-room, a lecture-hall and other attractions for young men. There is also a fine library founded and supported by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while the State Library is one of the finest and best-stocked of all state libraries, ranking, we believe, second

among the 38 state libraries of the Union." — *Record-Union*.

*San Francisco.* The French Library was established in 1875 and has nearly 400 paying members; 14,000 v. on its shelves; membership includes a number of American ladies, thoroughly conversant with the French language; entrance fee \$1, dues 50 cents per month.

*San Francisco.* The Mercantile Library trustees have at last decided to sell the present building and move uptown. It is estimated that their present quarters will bring \$175,000. The building was constructed mainly from the proceeds of a lottery sanctioned by the state. High manufacturing establishments now surround it and cut off the light and sunshine. The library has an admirably selected general collection of books, and would flourish if in a convenient location.

*San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. J.* Vance Cheney says: "There were a thousand and one things that had to be done when I came here. Things had been allowed to run behind. First, I had to organize some system among employés so they would be doing their full duty to the best advantage to the public. . . . Then properly cataloging the library is now taking the time of my first assistant, A. J. Rudolph, and myself. The books received since 1884 had not been cataloged, except by authors in a written register of which there was only one copy. Some 9000 v. were classified only in this way — about one-eighth of the whole library. We are now making up for these books a supplementary catalog with titles arranged alphabetically, and by authors' names also. When this is done I propose to revise the catalogs back of this date and arrange all together." About July next the library will be removed to the new City Hall. The library now contains 71,000 v.; annual receipts nearly \$25,000. More is desired this year. The trustees stopped the circulation of books in December on account of the small-pox, until the epidemic should be over, as it was the opinion of physicians consulted that circulating books was a prolific source of contagion. As a result the inside use has increased to such an extent that Librarian Cheney reported that with the assistance he now has he is unable to carry on the business of the library. The advisability of establishing free reading-rooms in various parts of the city, particularly at North Beach and the Mission, was discussed and referred to a committee to report estimates of expense, etc. Five branches will probably be established at once.

*San Francisco.* The Spanish-American Library, once quite a flourishing institution, was dissolved about a year ago, and most of its 2500 volumes were returned to the donors. Some of the more enthusiastic founders hope that it will be re-established.

*San Francisco.* The Ticinese Liberal Society has a library of nearly 1000 v. in Italian, English, and French; established about six months ago by the Ticinese or Swiss Italians, so called because they come from the canton of Ticino. Solid books on international law, government, and so-

cial questions adorn the shelves, and are constantly being added to. Membership fee \$1; monthly dues 50 c. \$400 raised at a recent celebration.

*South Coventry, Conn.* The Lib. Assoc. has accumulated within a short time nearly 2000 v., and is now talking about the erection of a suitable building to accommodate their library. The towns of Ashford and Coventry have excellent public libraries.

*Syracuse (N. Y.) Univ. Lib.* The trustees make a strong appeal to citizens for \$30,000, with which to complete a fire-proof library building before November next, this being the single condition made by Mrs. J. M. Reid, of New York City, upon which she presents the Von Ranke library. If the building is not completed by November 1 the library will go elsewhere. Mrs. Reid has already been offered more than double the amount paid for it. The building plans adopted provide for an edifice with a front of 80 feet, and 90 feet in depth. It will be fire-proof, of Trenton brick, with terra-cotta trimmings, resting upon a limestone foundation. The main room will be 50 x 70 ft., with capacity for 130,000 v., and space for consulting tables, well lighted from above by windows. The front will contain rooms for the librarian, souvenirs, mss., etc. In the basement will be ample provisions for packing, cataloging, and binding.

*Trenton, N. J. Union Lib.* A reading given by Charles Dickens in the Opera House, Jan. 30, netted the library \$236.

*Wilmington, Del.* Pres. Isaac T. Johnson, of the Wilmington Institute, sent out a circular the first of the year to prominent business firms in which he says: "One of our prominent firms has just sent us a subscription for 26 tickets to be given as New Year's gifts to their employés at the beginning of the year. This strikes us as being a move in the right direction and a good investment for the employer. Many a young man and woman will give better work and more attention to business in return for such a gift. We hope this suggestion will be worthy of your attention and that we may hear from you soon."

*Wilmington (N. C.) Lib. Assoc.* gave a public entertainment, Jan. 16, to raise funds for the benefit of the library.

*Yale College Library.* The new memorial library building, the gift of Hon. S. B. Chittenden, will front on the campus, with the rear on High St. The walls are to be of dark Longmeadow stone, with trimmings of a lighter shade of the same material. All surfaces are to be of rock face freshly broken. The main building is to be 110 feet on High St., with a depth of 100 feet, of three stories, with the main entrance on the campus. In a wing or extension, 46 ft. square and of one story, on the Art Gallery side, is to be the reading-room, to have a glass roof. The front portion of the building, on the campus, is to be set apart for quarters or offices for the librarian, secretary, and the apartment for coins. The remainder of this floor, as well as the second and

third, is to be used for library purposes. On the side facing the old library is to be a stairway, with entrances from the campus and High St. The main entrance on the campus is to be through a roomy porch connecting with a vestibule. Over this porch is to be a Norman arch, with arched-over windows, curved caps, and splendid friezes. This entrance is to be exceedingly elaborate, and will form a striking feature of the beautiful front. The other elevations will be imposing and artistic.

#### FOREIGN NOTES.

*Bethnal Green F. L.* A meeting is to be held in March to celebrate the twelfth anniversary of the opening of the Bethnal Green Free Library. Lord Brassey will take the chair.

*Birmingham Central Lib.* For some months past the chiefs of departments have been perplexed by the demand for books which could not be found; but it was not till one of their junior assistants was suddenly missing last week that the inquiries were instituted which led to the discovery of the theft. Rare and expensive editions of Shakespeare and precious works on architecture are stated to be among the missing property. It is satisfactory to know that 200 volumes have been traced to local second-hand booksellers in the neighborhood, who had bought them, as they state, in "the regular way of business." About 100 more are missing. Happily, the progress of the free library movement has not hitherto been impeded by any very serious book robberies. It is said that the volumes were not stamped with the corporation seal. One of the first questions ought to be why this usual and obvious precaution was neglected.

*British Museum.* A correspondent of the *Athenæum* complains of the number of non-workers in the reading-room of the British Museum. Some people, he says, doze or go fast asleep over their books, while others wander around noisily comparing notes.

"The British Museum reading-room is appreciated more and more heartily by the public as time goes on," says the *London Graphic*. "Twelve years ago the daily average of readers was 300, but in 1887 it reached 604, while the total number of readers during the year amounted to 182,778—5885 more than during 1886. Just upon 3800 new tickets were issued, together with 3400 temporary permits. The daily average of books consulted was 1163, an increase of 199 on the numbers of only three years since. From 14 to 15 minutes was the average time of procuring the books, though before the present rearrangement of attendants to certain sections from half to three-quarters of an hour was required to get a book, even when the daily readers were half the present number."

*England.* Reports of Free Libraries have reached us from Cardiff, Cheltenham, and Wandsworth. The library at Cardiff has hitherto suffered from lack of funds, but seems to be overcoming its difficulties. From Cheltenham the report is cheerful, and at Wandsworth Dr. Longstaff has provided a handsome reading-room at his own

expense. The Huddersfield Reading Society has published (Huddersfield, Brown) a useful syllabus for its members. It is, unfortunately, rather dear. From Kimberley, in South Africa, come a report and catalogue (supplementary) of the so-called Public Library, which appears to be a subscription library enjoying grants of public money. About three hundred volumes have been stolen during the five years since the library was opened, and the committee have only now found it out.—*Athenæum*.

*Paris.* Special efforts have recently been made to push forward the catalog work in the Bibliothèque Nationale of France. Thus far the work has been brought down to books which were in the library previous to 1872. Some time ago it was decided to proceed with an alphabetical catalog of the additions since that date, and it is for the carrying out of this decision that the special efforts are now being made. The other buildings upon the same square have been purchased by the Government and demolished, thereby securing the whole space for the extension of the library building, and very much diminishing the risk of fire.

*Windsor, Eng.* "There is a splendid library," says *London Truth*, "in the private apartments at Windsor Castle, containing some 45,000 volumes, among which are many typographical rarities of great interest and value. In an adjoining room is one of the finest collections of drawings and prints in Europe, and also a unique series of miniatures, which begin with Henry VIII. and his queens, and come down to the grandchildren of Her Majesty. The Prince Consort took great interest in these various collections, and they were admirably arranged under his superintendence. They had been much neglected, but he had what Carlyle would have called a 'thoroughly veracious' appreciation. Such matters and royal collections generally were materially benefited by his intelligent interference."

#### PRACTICAL NOTES.

*Quicklime* is said to be the best thing imaginable to save books from the ill effects of damp. A small vessel full of lime placed near a bookcase is better than a blazing fire for this purpose. The lime must be changed every two or three days.

*Index books divided thruout alphabetically* have usually the letters A, B, and so on, either printed on lethern tags or directly on the first page of each division. When such books are chiefly used for the last written folios of the divisions, an improvement in manufacture is to print, say, the initial A directly on each folio set apart for A. The A on the first folio is directly over all the A's on the other folios. When the first folio is filed up and has past out of active use, the A is cut out on that folio, exposing the A on the second folio, and so on, making the book an index practically always new; the initial letter always opening to the folio in active use. To guide the pen-knife and exclude any writing which it cuts away, each letter has printed at its back a neat little square.—GEORGE ILES, Manager Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

### Librarians.

BARNWELL, J. G. It is quite curious to note that this familiar name appears twice in the ranks, Mr. James G. Barnwell being the well-known librarian of the Library Company of Philadelphia and of the University of Pennsylvania, while Mr. John G. Barnwell occupies the same position in the South Carolina College at Columbia.

COBB, Rev. W: H., has taken charge of the Congregational Library, Boston, succeeding the late Rev. Isaac P. Langworthy.

COLVILLE, Miss Jennie, has been elected librarian of the Public Library at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and is now engaged with Mrs. Dixon in arranging the books. Miss Colville is unfortunate in having to meet and overcome a feeling of jealousy against her appointment because she happens to reside outside of the city limits.

DOUTHWAITE, Mr. D. W., has been appointed Assistant Librarian to Gray's Inn Library, London.

DULLES, Rev. J. H., has succeeded the Rev. W. H. Roberts as librarian of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton, N. J.

HALLAM, John, of Toronto, Can., having been elected a member of the city council, can no longer serve on the library board. Mr. Hallam, who may be called the father of the free library system of Ontario, as well as the founder of the Toronto institution, has served on the board from the first, bringing to the work the vigor of an enthusiast. He will therefore be much missed by his fellow-directors, though he will no doubt continue to give all the time he can spare from other duties to the advancement in an unofficial way of the library's interest. — *Toronto Globe*.

KOOPMAN, Harry Lyman, who has for the past two years been engaged in classifying and arranging the library of the University of Vermont, has just published through Moulton, Wenborne & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., a volume which shows that library work does not make all those devoted to it *prosy*. "Orestes: a dramatic sketch; and other poems," contains within its 192 pages many fine specimens of genuine poetry. "Orestes" is happily conceived in the classical spirit, and drawn in terse and vigorous poetic diction. The guild may take a real pride in the fact that one of their number has had "the courage of his own convictions," and in the face of popular prejudice against books of verse has modestly offered this handsome but unpretentious little volume to the lovers of real poetry for their consideration.

LANE, W: Coolidge, has been appointed Assistant Libn. of Harvard University L., from Sept. 1, 1887. He has written "The University during the past six years," filling pages 112-132 of the "3d report of the Secretary of the Class of 1881."

MAZZINGHI, T: J: de', M.A., F.S.A., librarian of the William Salt L., Stafford, has written "Sanc-

tuaries, Stafford, Holden & Son, 1887," 7+116 p. O.

PERRY, Amos. It is quite evident that the librarianship of the Rhode Island Historical Soc. forms but a small portion of this gentleman's labors from the fact that the census of Rhode Island, of which he was appointed superintendent in 1885, has been published and forms a volume of 660 pages, with many valuable statistical tables giving details of population, manufactures, fisheries, illiteracy, and agricultural work, as well as much other interesting information. Mr. Perry and his work were highly spoken of in the Governor's recent message. The libraries of the State receive attention in the report.

THURSTON, Miss E. Peabody, has been chosen librarian of the Newton Public L., to succeed Miss Hannah P. James, Dr. Pierce's appointment for six months having expired. Miss Thurston was Miss James' first assistant and succeeds by the civil service rule, "promotion of the competent." It is gratifying to notice every fresh instance of this practice.

TILLINGHAST, W: Hopkins, has been appointed Assistant Librarian of Harvard Univ. L., from Sept. 1, 1887.

WATKINS, Miss Margaret, lately in charge of the accession book at the Enoch Pratt Free Library, and Miss Fannie STEWART, of the catalog department, have left that institution to accept positions in the New Mercantile Library, Baltimore.

WINTERS, W: H. At the stated February meeting of the New York Law Institute, William H. Winters, graduate of Miami University and of the Harvard Law School, was unanimously elected librarian to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Aaron J. Vanderpoel. John M. Lode-wick was appointed superintendent.

### Gifts and Bequests.

Ashburnham, Mass., is to receive, by the will of G: F. Stevens, a lot of land for the site of a public library and \$10,000 for erecting and furnishing a building, which must be finished within one year of the reception of the bequest.

Augusta, Ga. The Young Men's Library Assoc. was presented, Jan. 5, with a fine portrait of Joseph Adams Eve, M.D., LL.D., one of its original members, the gift of his son, Hon. W. Fred Eve.

City Liberal Club, London. "The committee have exercised a wise discretion in laying down the rule that their club library shall be mainly composed of works relating to politics and commerce. The latter subject appeals to the members as City men, the former attracts them as Liberals. In forming their collection they were aided by a generous donation of £1,000 from the widow of one of the members, and by the gift from Mrs. William Newmarch of a large portion of the volumes which her late husband had accumulated."

Concord (N. H.) P. L. Mayor Robertson has received from W: P. Fowler an official

notification in behalf of himself and sister, Miss Clara M. Fowler, of their intention to present to the city a public library building in memory of their father and mother, and that the building will be ready for occupancy August 1, next. He asks that an advisory building committee be appointed.

*Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.* 2000 v. of general literature have just been presented to the library by Mr. G. W. Seney; 800 v. in rich bindings; "many valuable additions, no rarities, but all good," says Mr. S. H. Berry.

*Los Angeles Co., Cal.* The library of the University of Southern California, West Los Angeles, Cal., has recently received a gift of \$10,000, which will be available shortly for the purchase of books, the donor requesting that it be immediately expended in increasing their, at present, small collection rather than in adding to their endowments.

*Norton, Mass.* Mrs. Eliza R. Wheaton has given the town of Norton, Mass., a new public library building worth \$20,000. Nearly half of the 2200 books in the library are also her gift.

The *New York Academy of Medicine* has received an addition to its library of 6000 standard works, the gift of the late Dr. Middleton Goldsmith, of Rutland, Vt., a friend of Dr. John C. Peters, librarian. The bequest was made in a singular way. He had not embodied it in his will, and his daughters, who were anxious to carry out his wishes, were told by their lawyers that in the absence of a verbal or written conveyance the big library would have to be sold with the rest of the estate. They watched him anxiously and only a few hours before he died he became conscious and said in response to an inquiry: "Tell Peters to come on and get the books."

*On Gifts and Bequests to libraries in the U. S.* The report of the Wisconsin State Historical Society summarizes the gifts and bequests to libraries in the U. S. during 1887:

"Charles Pratt, a wealthy philanthropist of Brooklyn, N. Y., has erected in that city a fine six-story building to be devoted to a large free library and schools for mechanical training. Charles T. Hubbard has given an elegant memorial library building to the town of Ludlow Mills, Mass. David H. Moffat has built the Moffat Library for the people of Washingtonville, N. Y. At Northfield, Mass., James Talcott has given a beautiful library building to the people of the town. The Maine Historical Society and the public library of Portland, Me., have been joint beneficiaries of the generosity of J. P. Baxter, who is now erecting for them a structure worthy of the two institutions it is to house. In Lexington, Mass., the heirs of the Carey estate have given a site, and Col. W. A. P. Tower has promised to erect upon it a free library building. On the 4th of July, the corner-stone of a public library was laid, the gift of Mrs. Hannah M. Darlington. An \$8000 library building has been given to Simsbury, Conn., by Amos R. Enos. Buildings worth \$10,000 each are being erected

in Middleton, Mass., by B. F. Emerson, and at Peekskill, N. Y., by Courtland de Pouster Field. At Littleton, Mass., an unknown benefactor recently offered \$10,000 to purchase books for a public library, if the town would contribute a \$10,000 building and appropriate \$2500 per annum for running expenses—and the proposition was accepted. Albert C. Raymond left \$12,000 to found a free library at East Hartford, Conn., and a park in which to place the building. G. R. Sherman presented a fully-equipped library and building to the village of Port Henry, N. Y., at a cost of \$15,000. G. Sargent has willed \$16,000 and some real estate to the Library Association of Hartford, Conn. In Concord, N. H., William P. and Miss Clara M. Fowler have bought for the people a building costing \$12,000 and will spend \$10,000 more in fitting it up for the city library. The widow of Dean Richmond gave \$25,000 for a library building and site, to the village of Batavia, N. Y. T. Jefferson Coolidge gave a \$25,000 memorial hall and library to the town of Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., and it was formally dedicated Oct. 13. The late W. Merrick, who died suddenly in January, left \$30,000 for a free library at Springfield, Mass. A like sum was left to Shrewsbury, Mass., for a similar purpose, by the will of Jubal Howe. Col. C. M. McGhee gave Knoxville, Tenn., a public library costing him \$40,000. In New York City, a branch of the city library has been built and equipped by Miss Catherine W. Bruce, at a cost of \$50,000. A \$12,000 site and a \$50,000 library building are to be given to Springfield, Ohio, by Benjamin H. Walker. James G. Clark, the founder of Clark University, at Worcester, Mass., has given nearly \$2,000,000 to that institution, one item being the sum of \$100,000 as an endowment fund for a university library. F. H. Rindge has offered to Cambridge, Mass., a site worth \$50,000 and a library structure worth \$75,000, and efforts are being made there to raise, by popular subscription, a fund for the maintenance of the institution. Miss Annie F. Howard is about to erect a great public library in New Orleans, to accommodate 150,000 volumes; the structure is designed to be the handsomest public building in the South, and the Howard family propose to maintain the library on a first-class scale. At Wilkesbarre, Pa., Isaac Osterhout bequeathed \$200,000 for the erection and establishment of a free library, but his widow has generously doubled the bequest, so that the fund is now \$400,000, and the building to be erected is to eclipse any other library in Pennsylvania. The Historical Society at Los Angeles, California, has just been made the recipient of \$100,000, from a public-spirited person whose name is not given.

*Worcester, Mass.* The late Judge Francis H. Dewey bequeathed to the Old Men's Home \$1000, the income to be applied to the purchase of books and periodicals for the use of the inmates; to the Worcester Horticultural Soc., \$1000, to be applied to the purchase of books for the library; and to the American Antiquarian Soc., \$2000, to be applied to the purchase of the biographies and miscellaneous writings of distinguished judges and lawyers of Worcester.

## Cataloging and Classification.

NIZET, F. Les catalogues de bibliothèques publiques. Brux., Vanbuggenhoudt, 1887. 25 p., 4°. 2 fr.

Treats, inter alia, of systematic and alphabetic catalogs. In the first he disapproves of minute classification; in regard to the latter he complains that if one has forgotten the author's name he cannot find the work wanted and dislikes the entry of anonymous works under the first word. But he praises a "catalogue idéologique," in which works are entered under the word which best expresses their subject, so that all works treating of the same thing (as Jansenism, or Jesuits) will be under the same word. This method, which corresponds to the subject part of a dictionary catalog, has been employed by the author in the Royal Library at Brussels since 1876. This, it may be remembered, is the plan used in Lorenz's Catalogue de la librairie française. W. Sch., from whose account in the *Centralblatt* we derive this note, thinks that the method combines the alphabetical and systematic catalog in very unfortunate fashion.

PICOT, Em. Catalogue des livres composant la bibliothèque de feu M. le baron James de Rothschild. Tome 2. Paris, Dam. Morgand 1887. 595 p. + 8 pl. 8°. 30 fr.

WATFORD (Eng.) P. L. Catalogue of books in the lending section, compiled by J. Woolman, libn. Oct. 1, 1887. [Watford, 1888.] 194 p. O.

A title-a-liner, without imprints. Carefully made and well printed. Contains over 7000 v. entered under author, title, and subject. A letter is added to the book no., so that where the title of the book does not sufficiently indicate the character of its contents, the borrower may be enabled to gather its general bearing. 10 letters are used, e.g. A Science and art, F works in foreign languages, J Juvenile books.

"The contents of the principal serial publications have been set out, having been selected with great care, in some cases from the books themselves, in others from reliable catalogues. This will enable the reader to obtain valuable information on many important questions." It would have been much cheaper and considerably more effectual to have bought a copy of Poole's index. Imagine a man who wants to read about Gambetta searching through the Contents of the "Cornhill magazine," more than 2½ pages of very fine type, to see if there is anything in it about him. It is sad to see so much excellent labor thrown away as is wasted in the compilation and printing of these lists of the contents of periodicals.

The *City L. Assoc.* of Springfield, Mass., issues monthly, at 50 cts. a year, "The City Library," a quarto of 16 p., containing a list of books added during the month, miscellaneous matter, and advertisements.

The *Harvard Divinity School Library* has issued a page list of "Valuable and rare duplicates for sale."

The *Merc. L. of Phila.*'s Jan. 1 bulletin continues the list of "Historical novels."

## FULL NAMES.

- E: Potts Cheyney (Anti-rent agitation in N. Y. 1839-46);  
 Frank S: Child (Boyhood of H. W. Beecher, Record of a Litchfield Beecher Day);  
 C: H: Lüders and Stephen Decatur Smith, Jr. (Hallo, my fancy!);  
 James Locke Batchelder (The Christ in life);  
 W: Montgomery Meigs (Life of Josiah Meigs);  
 Dugald J: Bannatyne (Handbook of republican institutions in the U. S. A.);  
 C: Ezra Sprague (Handbook of Volapük);  
 G: Riker Bishop (Exact phonography);  
 B: Silliman Church (Report to the aqueduct commission of N. Y. on the quaker bridge dam).  
 B: W: McCready (Thomas Sumter. In Nat. port. gal., v. 4. 1839);  
 Daniel Drake Smith (The ethics of B. de Spinoza; from the Latin, with an introductory sketch of his life and writings [by D. D. S.] N. Y., 1876);  
 W: Holt Starr (Centennial sketch of New London. 1876);  
 B: Bussey Thatcher (B: Lincoln;—E: Preble. In Nat. port. gal., v. 2. 1835);  
 Thatcher Thayer, D.D. (Some inquiries concerning human sacrifices among the Romans. 1878). — C: A. N.

## CHANGED TITLES.

Furnished by J: Edmonds.

- The queen's poisoner; or, France in the sixteenth century. By L. S. Costello. L., Bentley, 1841.  
 The queen mother. A romance of the days of Henry IV. By L. S. Costello. A new edition. Lond., Bentley, 1844.  
 Catherine de Medicis; or, the queen mother. By L. S. Costello. Lond., Bentley, 1853.  
 The "Alkahest" of Balzac, lately issued by Routledge and by Roberts, is the same as "The Alchemist," published in 1861 by Rudd & Carlton.  
 W. M. Chamberlain. Has *Publishers' Weekly* (Nov. 12, p. 681) been taking a long nap? The fact of Chamberlain's authorship of "Manuela Parédes" was given in the Bulletin of the Merc. Lib. of Phil. in July, 1884. Is there a "Manuel Paredes" by the same author?  
 Shirley Hall Asylum; or, memoirs of a monomaniac. Lond., Freeman, 1863.  
 The monomaniac; or, Shirley Hall Asylum. W: Gilbert. N. Y., Gregory, 1864.  
 An endless chain. By Pansy. B., Lothrop 1884.  
 Workers together; or, an endless chain. By Pansy. Lond., Nelson, 1887.  
 Zana; or, the heiress of Clair Hall. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. Lond., Ward & Lock, 1854.  
 The heiress of Greenhurst: an autobiography. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. N. Y., Stephens, 1857.  
 The heiress; an autobiography. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. Phil., Peterson (c.), 1859.

## Bibliography.

APPERT, J., and CONTADES, G. de. Canton de Domfront; essai de bibliographie cantonale. Paris, Champion. 16 + 162 p. 18°. 3.50 fr.

BARROWS, C. M. Acts and anecdotes of authors; facts for every reader about prominent American books, authors, and publishers; English books and authors; popular translations, dramas, operas, etc. Boston, N. E. Pub. Co., 1887. 4 + 481 p. 12°.

The author in his preface says: "The scope of the work admits only notices of modern books written in English or translated into it. Professional and other authors and works not strictly literary are excluded, with minor British writers for the most part. Perfect accuracy in details is, perhaps, impossible, but an attempt has been made to present a full and correct list of each author's publications, with the dates of issue." French, Spanish, and Italian tragedies, operas, and comedies of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries hardly come within the class of "modern books," and as here entered are but rubbish filling space that might have been better filled; there are scores of authors named with not a single date given to any of their publications, and only the most meagre information about the authors themselves. So far as the author has done what his preface promises, his book is a useful one, but the work is badly balanced and more than half its contents should have been omitted or have been better done. — *C. A. N.*

BIBLIOGRAFIA storica alessandrina. Torino, stamp. reale ditta G. B. Paravia e C., 1887. 63 p. 8°. With a table. (200 copies only.)

Extr. from "Bibliografia storica degli stati della monarchia di Savoia," of which it forms no. 7787-8609.

BIGAZZI, P. A. La poesia ed i poeti d' Italia nel 1896; poesie, versioni, teatro. Firenze, tip. A. Ciardelli, 1887. 26 p. 8°. (Bibliographia minima, 1.)

A list of 655 works. 100 copies.

BOLTON, H. Carrington. Bibliography of analytical chemistry for 1887. 5 p. (In *J. anal. chem.*, v. 2, pt. 1, Jan. 1888.)

The provisional list of Abbreviations of titles of chemical journals recommended by the Committee on Indexing Chemical Literature, of which Prof. Bolton is chairman, has been adopted by the following journals: *Am. chem. j.*, *Chem. news*, *J. anal. chem.*, and *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*

CATALOGO dei lavori pubblicati dai professori, dai liberi docenti, dagli assistenti, e dagli studenti della regia università di Messina nel decennio dal 1877 al 1886-87. Messina, tip. Ribera, 1887. 114 p. 8°.

CERMENATI, Mario. La Valtellina ed i naturalisti: memoria bibliografica. Fasc. 1 (Cap. 1: generalità). Sondrio, 1887. 64 p. 8°. 1 lira.

ELENCO dei giornali e delle opere periodiche che si pub. in Italia, le cui associazioni si ricevono dagli uffici postali. Roma, 1887. 125 p. 8°.

ELENCO dei giornali e delle opere periodiche dell' estero le cui associazioni si ricevono dagli uffici delle poste. Roma, 1887. 159 p. 8°.

FERRARI, Ferruccio. Ricerche bibliografiche sul giuoco di mazza-scudo o del ponte di Pisa, con documenti inediti. Pisa, tip. di F. Mariotti, 1888. 14 + 63 p. 8°, with illust. 2 lire. 180 nos.

GIBSON, J. Westby-. The bibliography of shorthand. Bath, Phonetic Institute, 1887. 244 p. 8°. 5 sh.

HAILLANT, N. Bibliographie des cartes et plans géog. des Vosges impr. et mss. Epinal, Collet, 1887. 28 p. 8°. 1.50 fr.

HOUZEAU, J. C., and LANCASTER, A. Bibliographie générale de l'astronomie. Tome 1: Ouvrages impr. et mss. 1e ptie. Brux., F. Hayez, 1887. 8 + 858 p. 4°. 12 fr.

JOEST, W. Die aussereuropäische deutsche Presse, nebst einem Verzeichnis sämtlicher ausserhalb Europa erscheinender deutscher Zeitungen und Zeitschriften. Köln, Du Mont-Schauberg, 1888. 85 p. 8°. 2 m.

KERTBENY, K. M., and PETRIK, G. Ungarns deutsche Bibliographie 1801-60; Verzeichniss der in Ungarn und Ungarn betreffend im Auslande erschienen. deutschen Drucke. Mit e. wiss. Uebersicht. 2 Bde. Budapest, Kilian, 1887. 8°. 20 m.

LANE, W. Coolidge. The Carlyle collection; a catalogue of books on Oliver Cromwell and Frederick the Great bequeathed by T. Carlyle to Harvard College Library, Camb., 1888. 22 p. 1. O. (Lib. of Harv. Univ. Bibliog. contrib., no. 26.)

LANGTHALER, J. Wegweiser bei Anlegung und Ergänzung von Kinder-, Jugend- und Volksbibliotheken. 3 Bdchn. Linz, Haslinger, 1887. III p. 8°. 1 m.

No. 62 of the Hunterian Club publications, completing the works of T. LODGE, contains a "bibliographical index" of 27 p.

MACALISTER, James, *Supt. of Pub. Sch.* Catalogue of the pedagogical library and the books of reference in the office of the Superintendent of Public Schools, Board of Educ., Phila., with

bibliog. notes. Printed by order of the Board. Phila., 1887. 12+184 p. D.

32 classes, with 50 subdivisions. Carefully and so far as we have observed correctly made. Handsomely but somewhat extravagantly printed. The notes are brief and too sparingly given; such a title as "A college fetich," for instance, needs some explanation. The book will take a good place among the few educational bibliographies.

PICARD, Edm., and LARCIER, Ferd. *Bibliographie générale et raisonnée du droit belge depuis 1814*. Vol. 2: O-Z. Brux., F. Larcier, 1887. 867 p. 8°. 6 fr.

PRAKTISCHE Bücherkunde, wöchentliches Verzeichnis aller neuen Bücher u. Landkarten in sachlicher Anordnung, als ständige Ergänzung des "Schlagwortkatalogs" von C. Georg u. Leopold Ost. Hannover, Fr. Cruse, 2. 1, 5 Jan. 1888. 4 p. O. 1.25 m. a year.

A weekly subject catalog. in alphabetical order, of German books.

PRIME, E. Dorr Griffin. Notes genealogical, biographical, and bibliographical, of the Prime family. [New York, Cambridge] printed for private use, 1888. 118 p. 8°.

Each biographical notice is followed by a list of the publications by its subject. A chapter on the Prime family library closes the volume, in which the statement is made that "the library now contains a copy of every book and important pamphlet known to have emanated from any member of the family since the settlement of the country. Some of these were published anonymously, and their authorship was never known to the public, though the record of their origin had been preserved in family mss." If living members of other literary American families would follow this example so well set by the Prime family, the result would be of almost inestimable value to American bibliography.

PROSNIZ, A. *Handbuch der Clavier-Literatur, 1450-1830; hist.-krit. Uebersicht*. Wien, C. Gerold's Sohn, 1887. 26+157 p. 8°. 3 m.

QUARRÉ-REYBOURDON, L. *Essai bibliog. et catalogue de plans et gravures conc. le bombardement de Lille en 1792*. Lille, L. Quarré, 1887. 11+121 p. + 2 pl. 8°.

RICCARDI, Prof. Pietro. *Saggio di una bibliografia euclidea: memoria*. Pte. 1, 2. Bologna, tip. Gamberini e Parmeggiani, 1887. 125 p. 4°. 1. Euclide e i suoi scritti. 2. Elenco cronologico delle edizioni delle opere di Euclide.—From serie 4, tomo 8 of the *Mem. della R. Acc. delle Sci. dell' Ist. di Bologna*.

In the series of biographies called "Great writers," edited by Eric S. ROBERTSON, London, 13 v. pub. in 1887, each life has a bibliography of its subject, often of some length, by J. P. Anderson, of the British Museum. The bibliog-

raphy of Darwin, for example, fills 31 pages, with titles of works by and about Darwin.

ROTH, H. Ling. *Bibliography and chronology of Hales Owen*. London, Jarvis, 1887. 53 p. 4°. 2s. 6d. (Index Society, occas. indexes, 2.)

ROZIÈRE, E. de. *Bibliographie des œuvres de François Mignet de l'Acad. Fr.* Paris, Larosse et Forcel, 1887. 28 p. 8°.

SALVERAGLIO, Fil. *Bibliografia della pellagra*. Milano, G. Civelli, 1887. 156 p. 8°. 1173 nos.

STODDARD, Francis H. *References for students of miracle plays and mysteries*. Berkeley, 1887. 67+[1] p.+ folded page. (Univ. of California, Lib. bull. 8.)

A thoro piece of work. In 4 sections: 1. Histories, essays, and works of reference; 2. Editions of plays not English; 3. Mysteries and miracle plays in England; 4. Table of extant English mysteries.

TOMPKINS, Hamilton Bullock. *Bibliotheca Jeffersoniana*; a list of books written by or relating to Thomas Jefferson. N. Y. and L., G. P. Putnam's sons, 1887. 187 p. O. (350 copies.) All the even folioed pages are blank.

E. D. WALKER's *Reincarnation*, Boston, 1888, 16°, contains a bibliography of the subject.

WOODWARD, Frank E. *Reference list of works rel. to municipal government*. n. p. [1887]. 9.8 cm.

Those marked with a star are in the Malden (Mass.) Public Library.

WEST, Prof. Andrew F., of Princeton College, was invited about a year ago to edit for the Grolier Club of this city the "Philobiblon" of Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, and Lord Chancellor under Edward III. This work—the author's literary last will and testament, containing the bequest to Oxford of his extremely valuable library—is the first book "on the love of books, and the principles to be followed in founding and administering libraries." It was written in 1344, in the questionable Latin of that period. The revision and translation of the work necessitated a trip to Europe last summer, and careful researches in many foreign libraries. A report just issued by the Club says that it has been found necessary to thoroughly revise the Latin texts from the best manuscripts, before translating it; and continues:

"According to Cocheris' edition (Paris, 1856) there were fourteen manuscripts known to be in existence. This number Prof. West is now able to increase to 36—22 of which are in England, and the others in Paris, Brussels, Munich, Bamberg, Erfurt, Rome, and Madrid. Of the 36 he has personally examined 25, including those of most importance, and is still gathering information as to the others. The result of his investiga-

tions is to furnish us a Latin text which is almost exactly what Richard de Bury composed. In so doing it was necessary to purge the existing printed text of at least a thousand errors in some eighty pages of Latin! For the first time, therefore, in the history of the book we may expect to see the true text in print. It is expected that the book will be published by the early summer of 1888. It will include the Latin text, the English translation, an introduction and notes, and the only existing portrait of Richard de Bury; and perhaps, also, a fac-simile of a page of the best manuscript of the *Philobiblon*. — *Critic*, Dec. 10, 1887.

## INDEXES.

ANNUAL index to periodicals for 1887. Bangor, W: M. Griswold, 1888. 23 p. O. (Cumulative indexes, 5.)

PLATY-STAMATY. Table générale du RECUEIL de jurisprudence civile, criminelle, et administrative de Marseille (1862-77). Marseille, imp. du Journal de Marseille, 1887. 364 p. 8". 12 fr.

## Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

*Christian Reid*. Miss Frances E. Fisher, the novelist, who uses the pen-name "Christian Reid," was married the first week in January at New Orleans to James N. Tiernan, a mining expert. — *Pub. weekly*.

*The confessions of a society man*; ed. by Miss Blanche Conscience, Belford, 1887, is by S: Williams Cooper.

*Dream drops, or stories from fairy land*, by a dreamer, Cupples and Hurd, Boston [1888], 4+118 p., D., is by Miss Amy Lowell.

*Jah*, ps. of Miss Annie Bolles Williams in "Birchwood" and "Fitch Club." — F. E. W.

*L. S. Stoneven*, ps. of R. L. Stevenson in his first article (except the college magazine paper "An old Scotch gardener") in *The portfolio*. — *Mr. Stevenson's letter to Mr. Hes, of Montreal*.

"*Leader Scott*" is the pseudonym of Lucy E. Baxter.

"*The new Antigone*, a novel, London, 1887," is attributed to Rev. Dr. Barry, a Catholic priest at Dorchester, Oxfordshire. — *Ath.*, Dec. 31.

*Poetical illustrations of the Athenaeum Gallery of paintings*, Boston, 1827, was by W: G. Crosby, afterwards Governor of Maine. — *Ms. letter written by him the day after its publication*.

*Toto*, ps. used by Hector de Callas (d. 1887) in the *Ganlois*. — *Polybiblion*.

*Wallingford*: a story of American life, Lipincott, 1887, is by Benton Savage.

*Wm. Tirebuck*. W. Sharp writes to the *Athenaeum* that the statement in *Hazell's annual cyclopedia for 1888* that he uses Wm. Tirebuck as a *nom de plume* is false. Mr. Tirebuck is a real person.

## Private Libraries.

BRIGHTLY, F. C., of Germantown, Pa., who died in Jan., was the owner of two volumes of old laws, printed in colonial days, for which the Pa. Hist. Soc. repeatedly offered him \$1000 apiece. He was 80 years of age, and for some years past had devoted himself to literary work, publishing several books accepted as authorities. His library was his special pride; hardly any other private collection of law-books in this country could compare with it.

FLORENCE, W. J., the comedian, is the possessor of more than 100 v. of rare old plays that were given him by the Duke of Manchester. He was visiting the Duke, and in going about his library expressed his admiration for the fine collection of original editions of old plays. "Help yourself," said his Grace, who, when the actor hesitated to take him at his word, filled his arms full of the books, and told him, if that wasn't enough, to take more. Among them is a copy of the first play-house edition of "Hamlet," which was once the property of Betterton, and is annotated on almost every page by his pencil. — *Harper's weekly*.

POOK, Mr., naval constructor at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, lost his valuable library in the fire that destroyed the ordnance building. He had some of the rarest marine works in existence.

*The Pope's Library*. The library of Roman Catholic books published in England during the last fifty years, and now being sent to Rome as a jubilee offering to the Pope, consists of some 1500 volumes. Translations, prayer-books, school-books, and minor fiction have been excluded as a general rule. Apart from this, the library is thoroughly representative. Theology naturally predominates, Cardinals Manning and Newman being by themselves responsible for some fifty volumes; history is represented by many students, from Dr. Lingard to Father Stevenson, S.J.; poetry by Mr. Coventry Patmore, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, Mr. Aubrey de Vere, Mr. R. S. Hawker, Miss Procter, and many others; natural history by writers so diverse as Charles Waterton and Dr. Mivart; travel by Sir William Butler, Lady Burton, Lady Anne Blunt, and Mrs. Mulhall; nor has there been any *index expurgatorius* for the works of Messrs. Burnand, A'Beckett, and Clement Scott, or of the author of "Jim the penman." Periodical literature is represented by sets of the *Dublin Review* and the *Month*, the *Weekly register*, and the *Tablet*. The whole of the books are bound in white leather, stamped with the Papal arms. The bulk of the collection has already reached Rome; but, as it still awaits additions, the presentation has not yet been formally made to the Pope. His Holiness, when he distributes the multitudinous offerings made to him, will, it is supposed, assign this library of English books to the English College in Rome, or to some other institution where it will be accessible to English residents and visitors.

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# Annual Catalogue. 1887.

The Annual American Catalogue for 1887 is now in preparation. It will contain:

(1) Directory of American Publishers issuing books in 1887.

(2) Full-title Record, with descriptive notes, in author-alphabet, of all books recorded in the PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY 1887.

(3) Author-, title-, and subject-index to same, in one alphabet.

(4) Publishers' annual lists for 1887.

The edition will be limited, and to secure copies orders should be sent at once, IN ADVANCE OF PUBLICATION. The price to subscribers paying in advance is \$2.50 in sheets, \$3.00 half leather; after publication day the price will be \$3.00 sheets, \$3.50 half leather.

Of the Annual Catalogue for 1886 but 7 copies remain unsold. The price is now raised to \$5.00 half leather.

THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY,

FRANKLIN SQUARE (330 PEARL ST.),

P. O. Box 943,

NEW YORK.

